IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette.
No. 56,038.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

THE OFFICES OF THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
are now situate
IN HOMJI STREET,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 4.30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
23rd Aug.	CALEDONIA,	8000	....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6300	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8300	....	...
13th "	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA .	10500
20th "	ARCADIA ...	7000	....	...
27th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	....	...
11th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
18th "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
25th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA.....	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st F	eb.	CALEDONIA,	8000	....	...
28th	"	MALOJA	12300	...	...
7th M	ar.	PERSIA	8000	....	...
14th	"	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st	"	MAORDONIA	10500	....	...
28th	"	SALSETTE....	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st A	pr	HIMALAYA...	7000	....	...
4th	"	ARABIA	8000	....	...
11th	"	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th	"	MANTUA	11000	....	...
25th	"	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA.....	10000
2nd May		CALEDONIA...	8000	....	...
9th	"	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th	"	PERSIA	8000	....	...

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE, "A" rate.	SINGLE, "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES	491 or 195	391	891 or 742-8	649
" LONDON	627 or 588	940-8	or 792	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly as usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE.)
Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for
MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.
OUTWARD SAILING 1913.

STEAMERS.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Call M'elles or Naples about	Arrive Bombay about	Arrive Karachi about
City of Glasgow	4529	.....	.....	22 Aug.	.....
Trafford Hall*	5321	26 Aug.	.....	6 Sept.	.....
City of Lahore*	6875	2 Sept.	11 Sept.	26 "	.....
City of Poona†....	7467	20 "	27 "	.....	12 Oct.
City of Sparta*....	5415	25 "	3 Oct.	18 Oct	.....
City of London†	9099	2 Oct.	8 "	22-23 "	.....
City of Benares.....	6973	8 "	.....	.....	31 Oct.
City of Calcutta†	7630	11 "	18 "	3 Nov	.....
City of York*	7810	21 "	29 "	13 "	.....
Trafford Hall*.....	5321	15 "	21 "	7 Dec.	.....

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.
Excepting the Trafford Hall, all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	695	957	463	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, and Tea Planters etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is limited to arrival within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardesses.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fans fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares aforesaid include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nordeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars, apply to:—
Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS
MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
CURNER MORRISON & CO.,
Agents

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Lhasa	7185	Friday 22nd Aug.	1 6 a.m.	direct.
Dwarka	1626	Thurs. 28th August	9 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 28th August, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S. S. "Bankura," 3,148, tons, on Thursday the 28th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.		Sailing on
†Pundua	3305	Thursday	21st Aug.
*Palamcotta	3413	"	4th Sept.
†Lindula	3358	"	18th Sept.
*Pentakota	3418	"	2nd Oct.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR MALABAR COAST PORTS, COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Chindwara" tons, on or about 26th August 1913.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
21st August, 1913.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000
HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.
Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Marienbad..	8000..	B. Bednarz	1st Sept.
Gablonz.....	8000..	G. Gilnuber	1st Oct.
Habsburg...	3970..	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Marienbad...	8000..	B. Bednarz	1st Nov.
Cleopatra ...	4039 ..	...	16th Nov.
Gablonz.....	8000..	G. Gilnuber	1st Dec.
Habsburg ...	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Dec.
Marienbad	8000..	B. Bednarz	1st Jan. 14.
Cleopatra ...	4039..	....	16th Jan. "
Semiramis...	3999..	P. Pavisich	1st Feb. "

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.
(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz.....	8000	G. Gilnhuber ...	10th Feb.
*Habsburg ...	3979	E. Seberich ...	16th Feb.
Cleopatra	4039	.....	1st Mar.
Marienbad ...	8000	B. Bednarz ...	10th Mar.
*Semiramis ...	3999	P. Pavisich ...	16th Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G Gilnhuber ...	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich ...	10th April
*Cleopatra ...	4039	.....	16th April
Marienbad.....	8000	B. Bednarz ...	1st May.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich...	10th May.
*Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber..	16th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich...	1st June.

* Call at Karachi on the 18th and leave on the 20th.

ORDINARY SERVICE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Nippon	..6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Dec. 1914.
Fr. Ferdinand..	6016	A. Leva	...28th Jan.
China	6017	E. Tarabochia	26th Feb.
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Chunak	...28th Mar.
Austria	7583	D. Cosulich	... 1st May.
Nippon	..6350	N. Giurovich	30th May.
Persia	..8396	G. Bartolo	...30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand..	5046	A. Leva	... 1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
" Trieste or Venice and back " 750
" London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back " 908 to.. 1038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
" Trieste or Venice and back .. 525
" London via Trieste .. " 429 to 449†
" London via Trieste and back " 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
" Trieste or Venice and back " 675
" London via Trieste .. " 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back 833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS
are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.
STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Persia.....	5895	G. Bartolo	5th Sept. 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—
W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758
Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.
CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000
HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	
Hankow	Medan	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.
JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		" Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Jantoa	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yiotio
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 32,500
HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi(Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.
CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.
SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rate for fixed deopsits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.
Drafts issued on London and all Branches Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.
The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.
JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

CANVAS
David Corsar & Sons
Best Flax Canvas
For full particulars apply:—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised Rbls 55,000,000
Do. subscribed " 45,000,000
=say £4,745,000
" subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels 3,500,000
=say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds Rbls. 23,300,000
=say £2,455,000
7,655,000
HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.
Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.
G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... " 18,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)	
Bombay	Nagasaki	
Calcutta	Newchang	
Changchun	New York	
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka	
Hankow	Pekin	
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
Honolulu	San Francisco	
Kobe	Shanghai	
Lioyeang	Tilling	
London	Tientsin	
Lyons	Tokyo	
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Re. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.
S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY
(Bombay to the Bosphorus.)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WATCHES OF QUALITY.

Our Popular Watch.
Nickel Rs. 15, Silver Open Face Rs. 25, Htg. Rs. 28, Half Htg. Rs. 30.
Waltham American Lever Watch.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs. 22-8, as used by Railway Companies.
Our Original Campaign Watch.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs 25. Silver Crystal Face Rs. 40.
Silver Hunting Rs. 45, Silver Half Hunting Rs. 45.
Gold Crystal face Rs. 200, Htg. Rs. 235, Half Htg. Rs 240.
Our Square Watch.—For pocket or table use.
Sterling Silver Rs. 70. 18 Carat Gold Rs. 375.
Our "Extra Flat" Dress Watch.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 55, Htg. Rs. 55, Half Htg. Rs.60.
Gold Crystal face Rs. 200, Htg. Rs. 235, Half Htg. Rs. 245.
Our "Portfolio" Watches.
Cases in Lizzard, Crushed Morocco, Crocodile and long grain, with 30 hours or Eight-day movements from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 48.
Our "Lentille" Pocket Watch.
Silver Case Rs. 40, Gun Metal Rs. 32.
Our "Military" Pocket Watch.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 45, Hunting case Rs. 50, Half Htg. Rs. 50.
Our "Standard" Gold Watch No. 2.
Gold 18ct. Crystal face Rs. 200, Hunting case Rs. 240, Half Htg. Rs. 240.
Our "Standard" Gold Watch No. 1.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 300, Htg Rs. 320, Half Htg. Rs. 325.
Our "Coventry" Watch English-made.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 70, Hunting Rs. 75, Half Htg. Rs. 80.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 275, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 300.
The "Kew" English Watch, made on the model lines of the English Watch by the same manufacturer which secured highest result at the Royal Observatory Kew.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 95, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 105.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 350, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 375.
The Super-Excellent English Watch.
The acme of horological perfection.
B Quality, small size, Silver Crystal face Rs. 110, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 115.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 450, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 500.
A Quality, Silver Crystal face Rs. 175, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 200.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 550, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 600.
Wrist Watch.
The "Military Model." Leather enclosed model which in wear discloses dial only of watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 110.
The "Ideal" with light leather wristlet attached, disclosing in wear, entire watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 130.
The "Marque." The movement of this wrist watch screws into the case and being dust and air-proof obviates the risk of dust or perspiration affecting the movement.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 40, 18 Carat Gold Rs. 160.
Wrist watches in a variety of gold and jewelled models with fine leather straps, silk fastenings, gold milanese web bracelets, &c., from Rs. 90.
A GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH WE SELL.
DISCOUNT, 10 per cent. on above prices for cash.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ETC., BOMBAY AND POONA.

AFTERNOON TEA CAKES.

MONGINI BROTHERS'
SPECIALITIES.

CONVERSATION	MOKA
POLONAIS	SUBLIME
MILLE-FEUILLE	ST. HONORE
VENITIEN	YOLANDA
CAPRICE	PISTACHIO
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N. B.—Orders should be Registered before 9 A.M. on the day on which they are required PANETTONI every THURSDAY.

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CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
OLIVE OIL.

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olives and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

		Rs.	As.
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay)	per bottle..	1	4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos	per tin..	19	0
Do. do. 5 "	" ..	9	8
Do. do. 2 "	" ..	4	0
Do. do. 1 "	" ..	2	0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles..	.. ..	1	12
SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle ...	.. ..	2	12
In half litre bottle, per bottle	.. ..	1	8

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
GULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
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PRINTING PRESS.

THE SOLE MANAGEMENT of a Printing Press WANTED, by a European thoroughly capable of taking full charge of Newspaper or Jobbing Office. A practical man in all departments. Highest credentials both Indian and English. Disengaged in about five months. Apply "R. H." "Bombay Gazette."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. "MARIENBAD," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 8.

The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE will attend every morning to survey damages.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the MORNING of the SEVENTH DAY.

ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival or they WILL NOT BE PAID.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

MESSRS. LUDHA EBRAHIM & CO.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, EAST STREET, POONA.

AUCTION SALE OF RACE HORSES AND POLO PONY.

UNDER instructions Messrs. LUDHA EBRAHIM will put up for AUCTION on the Poona Race Course, at 8 a. m., on FRIDAY, the 22nd August, 1913, the following 3 HORSES, the property, of Mr. Forman. They can be seen at Mr. C. BLEACH'S STABLES, at No. 8 Alexandra Road, GHORPURI, at any time.

1 b a h Fyzabad, 14 hands, Measured W. I. T. C. landed last year.
2 ch a h Nasirabad, 13-3 hands, Measured W.I.T.C. landed last year.
3 ch a h Jack Snipe, 13-3 hands, Measured W.I.T.C. landed last year

Nos. 1 and 2 ran at Bombay and Kirkee Races.

No. 3 is a raw Polo Pony comming into fast chukkers.

The sale is subject to our usual terms and conditions.

TERMS—CASH.

For further particulars please apply to Messrs. LUDHA EBRAHIM & CO.,
East Street, Poona.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,

SURVEYING,
ENGINEERING,
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,

No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD. BOMBAY.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best. Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

ONE SHOW ONLY NIGHTLY THIS WEEK—
AT 6-30.

"SATAN."

The third part of this great should not be missed. It deals in a most striking manner with life in the Middle Ages.

THE FRENCH DANCERS.

Mdlle. Benzoni and Mdlle. Dorion are making themselves great favourites. Don't miss the last opportunity.

MIRTH AND MELODY—DRAMA AND COMEDY.

These are only two items of another excellent programme.

At 6-30 only

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THE DALLAS COMEDY CO.

TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY),

THE GLAD EYE.

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY),

THE MOLLUSC.

PRECEDED BY

THE DENNYS

in a SONG SCENA

introducing all the latest English ballroom crazes including

THE GABY GLIDE.

SATURDAY, 23rd:

CHARLEY'S AUNT

(STILL RUNNING).

MONDAY, 25TH:

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE

(BY SPECIAL REQUEST)

BABY MINE.

Commencees at 9-30 P.M.

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Everything you want to know about "Dress" will be found in the current issue of "FASHIONS FOR ALL," now on sale. The best designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the best transfer designs, the most helpful dressmaking advice, and the most practical cooking, household, and fancywork articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal, which is the only fully comprehensive guide to Present Modes published.

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Just send your full name and address, and enclose stamps or a money order to the value of 3/-, and post it to—The Subscription Department,

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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT!

A GREAT VITAGRAPH MASTERPIECE.

THE VENGEANCE OF DURAND
OR THE TWO PORTRAITS.

A Drama which for strength of plot, force of characterization, intensity of acting, vivid photography and exactitude of detail is

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The management claim that this is one of the finest films they have yet shown.

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES!
AN "A.1" PROGRAM. DRAMA, SCIENCE, COMEDY AND COMIC.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
AT 7, 8-30 and 10.
SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

MALARIA FEVER AND INFLUENZA.

THE OLD REMEDY THAT IS STILL THE MOST CERTAIN CURE, IS

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

On Sale everywhere. Price Re. 1 each.

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For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each.

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Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

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Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY DADAR BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 5.

THE

Bombay Gazette

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

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HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO.,
(INDIA), LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,

FORT,

BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL MEANS SATISFACTION

SHELL MEANS SPEED

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

G MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates, Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 13/16 inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend

Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

CLARKES MB 41. PILLS

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE:..... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR
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BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent.

Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

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WANTED.—ENGINEER, capable of carrying out Light Railway Survey. Apply Box No. 334, care of this Paper, stating experience and salary expected.

WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD, with private family, for European gentleman. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 950, "Bombay Gazette."

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WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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TO BE LET.—(1) A FLAT, on Second Floor, in Harbour View, No. 7, Colaba Causeway. Monthly Rent Rs. 70.
(2). FOURTH FLOOR, in House, No. 20, Church Gate Street Monthly Rent Rs. 50.
(3) BUNGLI, on top floor, in House, No. 42-44, Custom House Road. Monthly Rent Rs. 25.
Apply to—
JAFFUR CASSUM MOOSA,
Jail Road, Umerkhari,
Agakhan's Chawl.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

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FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

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NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharge (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when unsuccessful treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital forces.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragees (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY. BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE WORLD'S ALL.
OUR ATANK NIGRAH PILLS ARE
THE WORLD'S ALL
as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no observance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.
Re. 1 for a tin with 32 Pills.
Available Everywhere.
Or from:—
VAIDYA SHASTRI
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The leading Advertising medium in the East.

A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.

LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

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HEAD OFFICE:—
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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or, hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

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Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
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T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY
of very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India.
(40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts.....Rs. 120.
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Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.
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Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes.
(9 years old.)
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AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED HEMP.

Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 22nd inst., at 11 a. m. (S. T.), (in the morning), at Jeevanji Press, Gorupdeve, near Sassoon Mills, on account of the Insurance offices concerned:—

A large quantity of hemp, damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st August, 1913.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FORT, BOMBAY.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON.
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

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TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

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Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	„ 11
Quarterly	„ 6
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N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always the made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Columns.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

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First Insertion	... Rs. 6-0 per Inch.
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Third Insertion	... „ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	... „ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	... „ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	... „ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... Re. 1½ per inch.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nursni, 2,870 tons, Captain F W Atkin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 40 deck passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Uhenfels, 2,568 tons, Captain N Othram, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

The steamer Sildra, 2,097 tons, Captain E Bryn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Umgeni, 1,666 tons, Captain A N Hagger, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Beira with ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Upada, 3,382 tons, Captain A P Logan, sailed yesterday for Sourabaya with ballast.

The steamer Ocean, 2,459 tons, Captain Christensen, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer, Mansuri, 2,042 tons, Captain P H Gore, will sail to-day for Jeddah with pilgrims as passengers.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macphee, 3,224 tons, Captain E C Ody, will sail to-day, for Chittagong with the same bottom cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 505 tons Captain W C Morrison, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N C's steamer Basra, 1,899 tons, Captain R A Milne, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 19th August, 1913, should be regarded as a fair weather working day for vessels in the Princess and Victoria Docks.

The Port Officer of Calicut has telegraphed to the Port Officer Bombay "Pillar buoy broken adrift, inform mariners."

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Psilomel...Comdr G P G Ballard ..R N
H M S Espiegle...Comdr Nunn..... ....R N
H M S Lawrence ...Lt Comdr Finnis...R I M
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr E J Headlam ..R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ...R I M
R I M S Pallanrus...Comdr W C Taylor R I M
R I M S Investigator...Capt Hickman...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 20.

Aviemoor.....2382 Kolfod .....T Jeewandas
Banca.....379 Garwood ..... P and O Co
Brin Kburn.....2440 Proctor.....
Crostafels.....3383 Backen ..W & A G & Co
China.....4160 Jacque..... P & O Co
Chanda.....3960 Gue-Cunningham...M M & Co
Calavale ... 2441 Secery..... Yule and Co
Hoseineo... 944 Fanning .....T Morrison & Co
Hind.....1144 Salvesan..... F F C and Co
Islami.....1604 Hughes..... T M & Co
Khosrou.....2110 Hannah.....Jeddah .... T M and Co
Kawachi Maru.....3321 Chrishansen ..... N Y Kaisha
Kola .....570 Minnett ..... M M and Co
Nursni.....2470 Atkin ..... T M and Co
Ocean ...2469 Christiansen ...The Bombay Co
President ...2086 Schutt ...A Strandes and Co
Redbridge ... .2444 Wassey ..... W and A G and Co
Rappenfels ...3125 Groven...W and A G and Co
Saasd .....137 Bonsfield.....Port Said..... Arab Strs Ltd
Soyo Maru...2924 Maki.....S Wallace and Co
Sildra.....2097 Bryn ....
Uriana.....3383 Pratt ..... M M and Co
Ula .....3423 Oliver ..... M M and Co
Uhenfels .. 3568 Olbrouu ...W & A G and Co
Umgeni .....1667 Hogger ...W & A G and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Iran	4066	Peabody	...	Dunkirk	K N and Co
B Assaye	4359	Coldwell	...	Shanghai	P and O Co
C & E Wartenfels	2334	Reimers	...	Karachi	W & A G & Co
D & E Schildturm	3056	Cleppenburg	...		W and A G and Co
F Strathcurron	2706	Hutchinson	...		T M & Co
G Kanzler	1864	Schupp	...		Strandes & Co
H Amatonga	2092	Wooster	...	Liverpool	25-8 K N & Co
K Kowsit	2336	Bax via Jeddah			21-8 A S Ld
M Stratuggle	2827	Brown	...	Philadelphia	I F & Co
N Benin	2788	Cole	...	Mostyn	21-8 J F and Co
O Mansuri	2142	Gore	...	Jeddah	P M & Co
P Clan Macphee	3224	Ody	...	Chittagong	23-8 J Finlay & Co
Q Badrie	1613	Fisher	...	Arab Strs Ltd	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sahara.....2361 Park.....Port Said ..25-8 J Finlay and Co
2 Elysia ...3393 Coverley ...Liverpool ...22-8 W & A G & Co
3 Strathlyon.....2846 Carr...Dunkirk...23-8 K N and Co
6 City of Sparta...3458 MacNeil 22-8 K N & Co
7 Bassano...2782 Boxhall .....Hull...23-8... J Finlay & Co
8 Tannenfels...3401 Gordes... ..Hamburg .. 25-8 ..W and A G and Co
9 Birsia.....1899 Milne.....M M and Co
10 & 11 City of York.....5022 Bunner..... K N and Co
12&13 Caledonia...3129 Dowell...London...23-8 P & O Co
14 Lhasa .....949 Penny .....M M and Co
15 Pundua .....212 Haddock...M M and Co
16 Orissa ...2193 Rance .....Port Sain...23-8 K N and Co

H W V

Kasara .....505 Morrison .....M M and Co

H W P D

Sabarmati.....574 Samsoodin ...Bo & N Co

Offside D &

Surada.....3400 Alton .....M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
19	Umgeni	Hogger ..	Beira, Au
	Sildra	Bryn	Calcutta, Aug 6
0	Uhenfels	Otoran ...	Hoborg, July 15
	Nursni ...	Atkin	Calcutta, July 22

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
20	Upada	Logan	Sourabaya
	Ocean	Christiansen...	Calcutta
	Cuina	Farquharson	Aden, etc
	Rangoon Maru	Kamoshita	Kobe, etc

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Barala, Milne, for Busreh, etc.
" Kasara, Morrison, for Persian Gulf, etc.
" Mansuri, Gore, for Jeddah.
" Clan Macphee, Ody, for Calcutta.

The following vessels began load yesterday :—

Steamer Nursni, for Calcutta, etc.
" Umgeni, for Hull

DAILY EXPORTS—AUG. 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Sparta s—192 cwts savree cotton seed, P Devram.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—1 bale woolen carpets, E G Fulep; 1,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

Brinkhurn s—15,140 cwts castorseed, 10,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—3 bales woolen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Brinkhurn s—2,600 tons manganese ore, C I Mining Co.

Iran s—1,210 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 9,500 cwts linseed, 6,300 cwts rapeseed Ralli Brothers; 445 cwts castorseed, 300 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and, Co.

Strathlyon s—60 cwts gum Arabic, P Jethabhoy.

FOR HULL.

Bassano s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, D Nanji and Co; 2,325 cwts myrabollams, Kalliandas Bros.

Amatonga s—2,100 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 224 cwts castorseed, G Bhimji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—1,000 tons manganese ore, S Syndicate; 500 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

Crostafels s—1 bale cotton waste, 5 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, R S Forage; 110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HAMBURG.

Crostafels s—2000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

Strathlyon s—220 bales cotton. F F Campbell and Co; 110 bales cotton fly, H D Bode and Sons; 300 cwts ajawanseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwts mawraseed, A Blascheck and Co; 307 cwts turmeric, R Jivandas and Co; 321 cwts myrabolums, P Mathuradas and Co.

Wartenfels s—13,460 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Brother; 100 cwts cashewnuts, R Jivandas and Co; 1,050 cwts ground, nut cakes, K Devchand and Co; 900 tons manganese ore, C. I. Mining Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

Tannenfels—2,200 cwts groundnuts oil cakes, R J Daver,

FOR PORT SAID (for orders).

Umgeni s—2,700 tons manganese ore, T Morrison and Co.

Banca s—56,000 cwts mowraseed, 90,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Sahara s—50,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Schildturn s—210 cwts gum Arabic, 840 cwts gum karaya, R Damji and Co; 8,000 cwts, myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Marienbad s—67 bales cotton, S Byramji; 1,664 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Marienbad s—254 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts castorseed, 10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Kawachi maru s—400 bales cotton, M Amarsey and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—450 bales cotton twist M M Esrahboy; 300 bales cotton twist, S J David and Co; 350 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co; 300 bales cotton twist, A E J Abraham.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—450 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co; 500 bales cotton twist C Ebrahim and Co; 35 bales cotton twist, I David; 42 cwts sharkfins, E Moledina; 300 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES, AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thurs ...	21	m	1 35	26	4
			1 39 a	27	0
Fri	22	m	2 7	26	6
			2 4 a	26	6
Sat	23	m	2 44	25	7
			2 23 a	25	11
Sun	24	m	3 28	25	4
			3 7 a	25	4
Mon	25	m	4 16	24	8
			3 48 a	24	8
Tues ...	26	m	5 12	24	6
			4 57 a	24	2

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thurs ...	21	m	7 15	17	11
			7 54 a	17	
Fri	22	m	7 43	18	
			8 19 a	17	
Sat	23	m	8 13	19	
			8 49 a	17	9
Sun	24	m	8 48	20	6
			9 28 a	17	11
Mon	25	m	9 35	21	5
			10 27 a	18	2
Tues	26	m	11 25	22	2
			11 53 a	18	1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
21 (Thursday)	do 6h. 21m.	do 7h. 3m.
22 (Friday)	do 6h. 22m.	do 7h. 2m.
23 (Saturday)	do 6h. 22m.	do 7h. 1m.
24 (Sunday)	do 6h. 22m.	do 7h. 0m.
25 (Monday)	do 6h. 23m.	do 6h. 59m.
26 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 24m.	do 6h. 59m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, Aug. 25th, 5h. 47-8m. a.m.; New Moon, Sept. 1st, 2h. 8-1m. a.m.; First Quarter, 7th, 6h. 35-7m. p.m.; Full Moon, 15th, 1h. 15-9m. p.m.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 19th Aug. to 6 a.m. on the 20th August :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total		
Total mortality from all causes ..	90	

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

PASS LIST FOR BOMBAY EXAMINATION.

The results of the City & Guilds of London Institute Examinations, held in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla, Bombay, in April have been received.

Thirty-two students of the Institute entered for the cotton spinning examination of whom 27 or 84 per cent were successful; viz; 9 in Grade I, 12 in Grade II, 2 in Final Section A, and 4 in Final Section B. Twenty-three students of the Institute entered for the cotton weaving examination of whom 16 or 69 per cent were successful; viz; 12 in Grade I, 3 in Grade II, and 1 in Final Section B. Five students of the Institute who entered for the cotton dyeing examination were all successful. Twenty students of the Institute entered for the mechanical engineering examination of whom 14 or 70 per sent were successful; viz; 11 in Grade 1, and 3 in Grade II. Forty-five students of the Institute entered for the electrical engineering examination of whom 30 or 67 per cent were successful; viz 15 in Grade I, 7 in Grade II, (Alternate Current) and 8 in Grade II, (Continuous Current). Twelve students of the Institute entered for motor-car engineering of whom 4 or 33 percent successful.

	Appeared	Passed
Telegraphy ...	32	26 i.e. 81 p.c.
Telephony ...	5	5
Electric Wiremen's Work ...	5	5

These results compare very favourably with the results obtained in England, the papers and conditions of the examinations being the same in both cases. The following is the list of successes forwarded from the authorities in London :—

Soap Manufacture.—K D Bhosekar, final class 2.

Silk Dyeing.—Rahotgi Jugalkishore, grade 1, class 2.

Cotton Dyeing.—V Gupte Yeshwant, grade 1, class 2, N B Rande, grade 1 class 1, P Mistri Jamshed, grade I, class 2, D J Chobe, grade 1, class 2, and Row V Hanumanta, grade 1, class 2.

Cotton and Linen Bleaching.—Row V Hanumanta, grade 1, class 2, and V Desai Tatya, grade 1, class 2.

Cotton Spinning.—N M Sundram, grade 1, class 1, B Sahiar Phiroze, grade I, class 2, D Kothwala Jamshed, grade 1, class 2, D C Dikshit, grade 1, class 2, M B Mande, grade 1, class 1, D Wajifdar Bapuji, grade 1, class 2, P Chudghar Kemchand, grade 1, class 2, E Madan Ruttonsha, grade 1, class 2, R Limaye Jagannath, grade 1, class 2, A Darukhanawalla Naoroji, grade 1, class 1, R Bilimoria Falee, grade 1, class 2, D Oke Sitaram, grade 1, class 1, N Wadia Ardeshir, grade 1, class 1, A Elavia Jamshedji, grade 1, class 1, G Desai Dayalji, grade 1, class 1, V Gupte Yeshwant, grade 2, class 1, H Pitale Jayawant, grade 2, class 2, Z R Bhiwanker, grade 2, class 1, K Fozdar Gordandas, grade 2, class 1, D Oke Sitaram, grade 2, class 1, M B Mande, grade 2, class 2, R Aggarwal Chet, grade 2, class 1, P Chudgar Khemchand, grade 2, class 1, A Elavia Jamshedji, grade 2, class 1, N M Sundram, grade 2, class 1, R Limaye Jagannath, grade 2, class 1, Gonsalves Alexander, grade 2, class 1, N Wadia Ardeshir, grade 2, class 1, S Joshi Kashinath, grade 2, class 2, M Meswani Vithaldas, final sec A, class 2; M Kapali Ratilal, final sec A, class 1, G Wesmaker Nathubhai; final sec A, class 1, Elijah Hoel, final sec A, class 2, G Wesmaker Nathubhai, final sec B, class 1, N Kapali Ratilal, final sec B, class 1, and N Meswani Vithaldas, final sec B, class 1.

Cotton Weaving.—N M Sundram, grade 1, class 2, N J Nathani, grade 1, class 1, N R Bhiwanker, grade 1, class 2, K Gordhandas Fozdar, grade 1, class 1, E Mogreli Phirozshaw, grade 1, class 1, G Modi Kesharimal, grade 1, class 2, H Ghella Shevji, grade 1, class 2, Row V Hanumanta, grade 1, class 1, D J Chobe, grade 1, class 2, V Dalal Parmanandas, grade 1, class 2, M K Poonatar, grade 1, class 2, J M Moses, grade 1, class 1, J Nathani Alaudin, grade 1, class 1, N M Sundram, grade 2, class 2, G Wesmaker Nathubhai, grade 2, class 2, M Meswani Vithaldas, grade 2, class 2, M Patel Harilal, final sec B, class 2, and P V V Aiyer, final sec B, class 2.

Telegraphy.—V Vartak Dinkar, grade 1, class 2, K L Jethmalani, grade 1, class 2, K V Nair, grade 1, class 2, S Daru Manilal, grade 1, class 2, R Ramnathpur Subba, grade 1, class 1, H Monohar Wasudev, grade 1, class 2, M Sant Narayan, grade 1, class 1, P Dick Shavaksha, grade 1, class 1, G Bendali Rupaji, grade 1, class 2, Abidin Sam, grade 1, class 1, S W Sarangpani, grade 1, class 1, N Verges Cyril, grade 1, class 2, B Aras Vishwanath, grade 1, class 1, R Rao Narasipur, grade 1, class 1, A Shinde Sakharam, grade 1, class 2, R H Kaiwar Tirumala, grade 1, class 1, K S Settl Bhadra, grade 1, class 1, N Thosar Chintaman, grade 1, class 1, M Mehta Koonverji, grade 1, class 2, K R Thorvey, grade 1, class 1, H Marathe Gangadhar, grade 1, class 2, R N Langer, grade 1, class 2, Pillai M Thanu, grade 1, class 2, J M N Pillay, grade 1, class 2, M P M Rao, grade 1, class 2, R Alaudin, grade 1, class 2, R Desai Bhalchandra, grade 1, class 1, D Desai Lallubhai, grade 1, class 1 G Shahnis Dayaram, grade 1, class 1, B W Sarangpani, grade 1, class 2, M Sant Narayan grade 1, class 2, H Manohar Vasudev, grade 1 class 2; V L Kumthekar, grade 1, class 2, M Parikh Jekinsondas, grade 1, class 2.

Electric Wiremen's Work.—M Mehta Koonverji grade 1, class 1, Sri-vastavai Radhikaprasad grade 1, class 2, J M L Pillay, grade 1, class 2, M Thanu Pillai, grade 1, class 1, K R Thorvey, grade 1, class 1.

Electrical Engineering.—Lal Girdhari, grade 1, pass, N D Motiwani, grade 1, Pass M S Din, grade 1, pass, M R M Rao, grade 1, pass, M Vergis Cyril, grade 1, pass, G Shahani Dayaram, grade 1, pass, B Dhavle Krishnaji, grade 1, pass, P Dadachanji Jamshedji, grade 1, pass, J M N Pillay, grade 1, pass, K V Nair, grade 1, pass, Din Mohammed, grade 1, pass, R L Kumthekar, grade 1, pass, Basavalingam Basavappa, grade 1, pass, Sri-vastawai Radhikaprasad, grade 1, pass, R Rammathpur Subba, grade 1, pass, H Asaiwaid Eruch, grade 2, pass, P Dick Shavaksha, grade 2, pass, R B Karpur Govind, grade 2, pass, R Cantol Narandas, grade 1, pass, N Daftary Ratilal grade 2, pass, M H Bhatt, grade 2, M Parekh Jekisondas, grade 2, pass, N Mondgal Nuggehalli, grade 2, pass, R H Kaiwar Tirumama, grade 2, pass, N C Raghavan, grade 2, pass, P Dick Shavaksha, grade 2, pass, R Cantol Narandas, grade 2, pass, J M Parekh, grade 2, pass, H Bhatt Motiram, grade 2, pass, R Rao Narasipur, grade 2, pass, K L Jethmalani grade 2, pass, N Mondgal Nuggehalli, grade 2, pass, R H Kaiwar Tirumala, grade 2, pass.

Plumber's Work.—C Dutt Surat, grade 1, pass, and G Fewkes Henry, grade 1, pass.

Mechanical Engineering.—P Pillay Ramaswami, grade 1, pass. R Choulapally C Ranga, grade 1, pass, S Natesan, grade 1, pass, N S Naidu, grade 1, pass, Pillai N Tharu, grade 1, pass, Aggarwal Chet Ram, grade 1, pass, H Driver Framroz, grade 1, pass, C V Narasimham, grade 1, pass, B G Narasim Acharya, grade 1, pass, Rao G Ranga, grade 1, pass, Nathan S Nagima grade 1, pass, Murti C Rama, grade 1, pass, Rao C Mallikharjuna, grade 1, pass, Iyengar S Narasinha grade 2, class 2, Pillai Ramasawmi, grade 2, class 2, Rao C Mallikharjuna, grade 2, class 2.

Rail Carriage Buildings.—G Pillai Ponnusawmi, grade 1, class 3.

Carpentry and Joinery.—T Mistri Dhunjisha, grade 1, pass.

Brickworks.—3 F Sataria, grade 1, class 2.

Milling (Flour Mf.)—R Motiwalla Dadabhoy, Final, class 2.

Motor Car Engineering.—Rao C Mallikharjuna, grade 1, pass, Rao G Ranga, grade 1, pass, C J Joseph, grade 1, pass, Murti C Rama, grade 2, class 2, L Nadodwalla Jamshed, grade 2, class 1 and K G X Naiyadu, grade 2, class 2.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 21.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.

For Dismissal.

25-12, 657-12—Shroff, Bai Sonabai vs Bai Jaiji, Ardshir.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal

7-13, 962-12—Captain and Rao Bah Dr B B N Dandekar vs Indoomal Nemchand Surajmal.

8-12, 204-12—Jehangir Mahomed Hoosein Jan Mahomed vs Sulleman Jusab Smetham.

9-13, 929-11—Payne M F Shroff vs The B'Bay Co Ld Crawford.

10-13, 1035-11—Payne F D Shroff vs The B'Bay Co Ltd Crawford.

78-12, 271-12, Payne Bhojabhai Allarakhia vs R D Sethna Madhowji.

6-13, 684-11—Payne S H Batlivala vs J M Wadia Captain.

11-13, 485-12—Mulji N R Shroff vs The Advocate General of B'Bay Ardeshir.

15-13, 835-12—Dubash, J I Sayani vs. Abdul Latiff Haji Sumar Tyabji

16-13, 383-99—Payne Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail Crawford.

17-13-693-12—Little and Co The G I P Ry Co vs. The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and anr Crawford B and C.

18-13-1298-12—Edg G W and Co Purshotam Ambalai and anr vs Shri Manoo alias Matoo Betiji Maharaj Sunderdas and Co.

19-13-656-12—Bhai K and G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Aberhand vs Gulabchand Manalal and Co a firm and anr Payne and Co.

20-13-238-12—Mehta & D Mancklal Dharamsey and ors vs Kursondas Heerji s

21-13—525-12—Jehangir M and S Tullockchand Hookamchand vs Hanmanbux Ramcoover, Motichand and D.

22-13—819-12—Unwalla P and P Valibai widow vs Gokuldas Karsondas Madhowji, K and C.

25-13—1-13—Payne and Co, Andrew Yule and Co vs Ardeshir Bomanji Dubash, Pestonji R K and Co.

27-13, 1-19—Bicknell M R and Co. Gulam Husein Essaji vs Andrew Yule and Co. Payne and Co.

26-13, 66-12—Little and Co. The London County Westminster Bank Ltd vs The Bank of Bombay, Crawford B and Co.

12-13, 1050-11—Payne and Co. Tribowandas M Nathubai and others vs Mahomedally Lookmanji Sullemanji. Jehangir and S.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1276-12—Chitnis M and K Manaji Cooverji Shirki vs Merwanji Jehangir Vakil Subnis and G

1201-12—Subnis and G Merwanji Jehangir Vakil vs Manaji Cooverji Shirki, Chitnis M and K.

666-11—Jamshedji B and D, Sada Pang and Co, vs Shivnarayen Parbulal, Edgelow G W and Co.

301-13—Patell and Eze. Roque Eetevao Pereira alias Bock Estevao Pereira vs. Rozario Mathias do Silva alias Rodgers Mathias de Silva and others Patell and Eze. Bhimjee and Co.

303-13—Patell and Eze. Roque Estevao Pereira alias Roque Eetevao Pereira vs Roger Mathias de Silva and another, Patell and Eze. Bhmji and Co.

312-13—Motichand and D. Nemchand Nathabai vs Dayabhai Mancharam and another. Ardashir H D and Co.

262-13—Pestonji R K and Co. Bai Jiwanbai, widow vs Amboobai widow and others. Madhavji K C Edg. G W and Do.

441-09—Little and Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas vs Toheiram Girdharidas and another. Jam. setji R and D.

891-12—Mulla and M. Abdul Aziz Valli Mahomed vs Khatvabai. Tyabji D and C.

939-12—Sm. B and Co. Parvatibai widow vs Gopal Sudkoji Boh and others, vacha and Co. Payne and Co.

486-13—Wadia G Co. Purka Dolla and Co. a firm vs Goolam Hossein Abdoolally and others. Patell and Ez. Mans J H and Co.

1317-12—Matubhai—Gulam Hoosein Bindeally Somji vs Mahomed Suleh Cassum and Co—Payne.

223-06—Payne and Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Moose Haji Hassum, Bhai Shanker. For further hearing.

620-13—Unwala J R Dubash vs The Hon'ble The Advocate General of Bombay Little.

Testamentary Suits.

6-12—Bhimji and Co. Jeewandas Doongersi vs Bai Jevibai Sunderdas.

17-12—Little and Co, Vulabhdas Ramji vs Khimji Keshowji, Tyabji.

5-13—Payne Mohonlal Joohraj vs Runchordas Bhicandas Vacha,

6-13—Mansukhlal, Jeewandas Damodar vs Bai Lilabai Pestonji.

9-13 Jehangir, Hoorbai vs Ahmed Haji Kadermia, Mulla

10-13—Payne, Abdulla Abdul Rehman vs Mahomed Abdul Rehman, Manekial.

Short Cause.

390-13—Little, Weld and Co, vs Girdharlal Narayandas, Tyabji.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1021-12—Munsukhlal Jan Mahomed Abdulla Datu vs Datoo Jaffer Mirza.

42-12—Malvi Hurnandrai Fulchand vs Chhajjoo Ram and Son, Payne.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

212-12—Matubhai, Chapsey Purbat vs The Advocate-General of Bombay, Little.

For hearing on Exception to Acting Commissioner's Report.

468-08—Payne, Shanker Chimnaji vs Dhondiba Panduji, Smetham.

Short Cause.

581-13—Dubash, K P Khareghat vs K G Bhayasaheb Gaikwad, Subnis.

1014-12—Surajnul Syed Saru Syed Hoosein Nalband vs Mariambai Jamsetji.

895-12—Bhaishanker The Laxmidas Khimji Spg and Wg Co Ltd vs Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal, Bicknell.

150-12—Subnis K M Mohik vs G M Mohik Shamrao.

724-12—Dubash Bhogilal Maganlal vs Ranchordas Varjiwandas Hiralal

1324-12—Jamsetji Hiralal Gordhandas vs Jugmohundas Damodardas Madhowji.

810-11—Shroff Landibai vs Vasanji Haridas Manekial.

142-09—Bhaishanker Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal vs Bamonji Rustomji Mulla.

74-13—Dikshet Y V Nene vs Koshavrao Bhanji and others Judah.

1346-12—Judah and S. The Advocate-General of Bombay vs. Damoderdas Rangildas and others Diksit and P; Mulji K. and Th.

748-12—Hiralal and Co, Jamnadas Dewkaram vs. Mulji Jetha and Co Pestonji R. K. and Co.

539-12—Mulla and M. Radhakissondas Dewarkadas vs. Motilal Rupchand and others Diksit and P; Mulji K. and Th.

317-12—Patell and E. Bai Amtobai widow vs. Javerbai and others Payne and Co; Little and Co.

1175-10—Shamrao M and H. Wamanrao vs. Tribhowandas M. Nothoobhoy Surajmal and Co.

93-13—Surajmal and Co. Babu Dawlatsingh Ragunathsingh vs. Bairavnath Balkrishna Joshi and others. Subnis and G; Judah and S.

83-13—Mulla and M. Messrs Naranji Jetha and Co. vs Jamnabai widow. Dastur and Co.

42-13—Raghowaya N. and Co. Manilal Chotalal vs. Surajmal Leherchand and others. Surajmal and Co.

58-13—Khanderao L. and M Ranchordas Tribowandas vs. Motiram Janga dhar and another. Judah and S.

97-13—Captain and V. Haji Ahmed Salley Mahomed vs. Dada Ibrahim and another. Nadirsha and D; Subnis and G.

98-13—Nadirsha and D. Dada Ebrahim and another vs. Haji Ahmed Salley Mahomed Captain and V.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1258-12—Little John Sanders Slater vs N and Sukhadwala Bhaiskhanker.

1240-12—Mulji Gulbai widow vs N K Postwala Shamrao.

1336-12—Edgelow Nagindas Bhagwandas vs Bachod Harkisandas Mulji.

1274-12—Ardeshir Shivram Hari vs Nawab Kamal Yar Jang Bahadur Bicknell

1250-12—Surajmal and Co. Jeyroop Castoor and Co vs Abdul Razak Suleman. Dubash and Co.

592-12—Wadia G and Co. Khedarmall Bhuramall vs Cojagarlal.

195-11—Jehangir G and B. Kanayal Jaynarayen and others vs Doorgaprasad Ramgoolam and others. Payne and Co.

197-12—Payne—E M Vallibhoy vs Essaji Moosaji, Jehangir and S.

569-10—Jehangir and S, Essaji Moosaji vs Isaji Tajbhoy Ardeshir.

148-11—Bhaishanker Gomabai vs Khimji Goculdas Daphtary.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E. V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 21st August, 1913.

729. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

730. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

731. Machine Gun.—The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade every Wednesdays at 7 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

732. Recruits Parade.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Fridays at 6-30 p.m.

733. Musketry.—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoots on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders. August 24th Sunday. Distances—302, 300 yards Wantage, 300 yards Lopebole, 200 yards Wantage. August 31st Sunday.

734. Lecture—The Adjutant will, give a lecture on Thursday, the 21st instant, at, 7 p.m., at Head-Quarters.

Subject—Defence of Detached Posts.

It is hoped that all Officers and N C Officers who did not attend last week will please endeavour to attend this lecture.

(8d.) F. H. JAMES, Captain, Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 20th August, 1913.

187. First Aid Class.—The 3rd Lecture in first Aid will be delivered at Head-Quarters at 9-30 p.m. on Thursday next 21st instant.

191. Strength E. E. Coy.—The undernamed having permanently left the station are struck off the strength of the Corps from 18th Aug. 1913 :—

Sapper C Cadell, Sapper G Page, Sapper F Kimpton, Sapper F Richwood.

(8d). A. D CURTIS, Lieut. R.G.A. Offg. Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY CAPTAIN STANLEY REED, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 21st August, 1913.

1. Riding School for Recruits and members of the Corps daily from 7-15 a.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

CORPS SHOOTING CLUB.

2. A match has been arranged with "G" Company Bombay Vol Rifles to be fired at Colaba on Saturday the 23rd instant.

The following will represent the Bombay Light Horse :—Sergt Annesly, Corpls. Savile and Lodge, Lce-Corpl Webster (Captain) Troopers Aylward, Furze, John Reid, F G Stewart. Reserves.—Troopers Wallace and G F Robinson.

(8d). D. W. WILSON, Lieut. Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

REGISTAR.—August 20, Jehangirjee Byramji Dadabhoy Registar, eldest son of Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy and brother of Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy of Nagpur, died yesterday morning, at his residence at Dadar, opposite Police Station.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BROWN—August 14, at Nellore, the wife of J. A. C. Brown, of the Madras Salt, Abkari and Customs Revenue, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

NUTTALL—POGSON—August 14, at St. Peter's, Kodaikanal, Arthur Ceci Nuttall, son of Mr. and Mrs. Percival Nuttall, of Western Super-Mare, England, to Frances Amy Pogson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Pogson, of Madras and Kodaikanal.

DEATH.

MORRIS—At his residence, 54, Strahan's Road, Madras, Surgeon-Captain E. A. Morris, L.R.C.P. and F.R.C.S., retired, aged 78 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1-40 p. m.

Dallas Comedy Company. "The Glad Eye" Excelsior Theatre, 9-30.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.

Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30 only.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim: The heart is straitened when circumstances are straitened.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia" with the outward mails of the 8th inst., left Aden at 4 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 5 a.m., on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Caledonia" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 19. BOMBAY, Aug. 20

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	73 11-16		1-16
3 do. Rentes	88 1-2	1-4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ..	82 1-4	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities ..	64 1-8		-16
Bar Silver in London Spot ..	27 1-4	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence ..	27 5-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York	59 1-8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ..	25·24 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin.	20·45 1-2	1-8	
do. do. New York	4·86 5-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ..	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight ..	3 13-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ..	4 1-4	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ..	4 1-2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ..	5	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans. ..	2 3-4	1-8	
do 7 day Market Loans .	3	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) Is. 3 7-8d. Unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Small biz.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 1,25,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Steady. Fair demand.
Futures ...Steady.
Manchester More disposition to operate.
Total Sales ... 8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 800
Imports ... 6,900
Mid-Americans ... 6·49+04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown .. 9·45+05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·16 +05	6 07 +06	6 03 +06
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb**
5·98 +06	5·98 +06	5 98 +05
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June.**
6·00 +06	6·01 +06	6·02 +06	6·03 +06

New York 11 a.m., Aug. 11 66 Oct. 11·17
New York official noon call Aug. 11 67 Oct. 11·18.
New Orleans 10 a.m. ug. 11·67, Oct. 11·18.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 13,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year ... 24,500
" Exports to Great Britain ... ...
" Exports to Continent ... 6,000
" Spot Cotton 12 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Aug. 11·70+15
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·27+20
Advanced on Southern buying on futures in the local market and on bull support and shorts covering.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12 unchgd.
Futures month of Aug. ... 11·73+61
Futures month of Oct. ... 11·28+21
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

Liverpool, Aug. 19.
Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Dull and little doing.
Tone Cloths Steady—and firm
Welt American "54" ... 11 3-8
Welt Egyptian "80" ... 17 3-4
Tone—Yarn—Market .. Quiet.
Welt Egyptian "32" ... 12 1 8
Twist "32" W T C .. 9 7-8
Twist "32" B ... 10 1-4
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch ... 12 6
Twist "36" W T C ... 10 1-8
Twist "36" B ... 10 1-2
Twist "42" ... 12 1-8
Twist American "60" ... 16
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 17 1-8
Twist Egyptian "80" ... 21 1-2
Gray shirtings 39 in. by 37 1-2 38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heating 7 7
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13 lbs ... 8 3
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range ... 3 0 1-4
" Mull 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends ... 2 2 1-4
White Shirtings 32-35 in. by 42 yds Lipmans No. 1500 ...
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 10 5-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 10 5 8
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—
Liverpool .. 5 3-4
Buyers or Sellers ...Sellers.
Months ...August-Sept
Water Twist American 30s. 10 pence.
" " " 40s. 11 1-4
Mule " " 40s. 10 3 4
" " " 50s. 12 1-2
" " " 60s. 14 1-2
" " Egyptian 40s. 16 1-4
" " " 50s. 18 3-4
" " " 60s. 17 3-4

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ...37 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months . Aug.-Sept.
Do Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Done
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian ... 36 1-2
Jan.-Feb.—Sellers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...53 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Aug.-Sept.
Do Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs 85 p c. ex-ship ...54 unchgd.
Do. Months— Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports. Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 48 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Port.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Dull
LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship .. 50 3-4 1-4
Do. Months— ...Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.
Linseed Calcutta 49
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
London—Done sellers—Dull.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata...47 1-4—1-4
Do Months— ...Aug.-Sept.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ..£7-2-0 unchgd.
Aug.-Sept.—Hull—Sellers—
Quiet but steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
Fair Rio Coffee ...9 1-4 unchgd.
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 8 1-2—1-2
Aug.-Sept.—Value Steady.
METLS—
Standard Copper G M B ...£68 13-16—15-16
Copper Brazers ... £ 83 1-2—1-4
Yellow Metal ... 7 1-8d. unchgd.
FREIGHTS—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—13s. 6d.—Value
ARRIVALS :—
"Carthusian" "Ekbatana."
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Doonra bags)... 12 9 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipments ...Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady but not much doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...11 9 3-4 nominal
Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—
Tone—Nothing doing.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...9 4 3-4+1-4
Months of Shipments ...Aug.—Sellers.
9 4 1-2+1-4—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers
Tone—Opened firm and dearer, closed quieter.
BAR & Similar Crystals C & F India ...13 6 3-4 L unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Bombay ...11 6 unchgd.
Month of Shipments Aug.-Sept.—Value.
Tone—Firmer.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 by 18 C and F Calcutta—
Do. 10 9 3-4—Sept.-Dec.—Value.
Do. 10 0 3-4—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 10 11 1-4—Sept.-Dec.—Value.
Do. 11 2 1-4—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 11 9 3-4—Sept.-Dec.—Value.
Do. 12 0 3-4 - Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Bombay & Karachi—
Do. 11 11 1-4—Sept.-Dec.—Value.
Do 12 2 1-4—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Tone—Firm, but nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [Aug. 20th, 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURES.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
1 Bundle Sovs & Rs.	Rs. 15,000	Bussreh	Comptoir de Paris

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 16th & 18th Aug. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	25	23,314
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	13	14,811

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—
Bank of Ben. rate since 7th Aug. 4 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 7th Aug. 4 "
Bank of Mad. " " 8th July 5 "

EXCHANGE :—
The tone of the market is firm and rates are unchanged. There is, however, still little business doing here.
We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 11-32d. Nov.
Do. do France	...170 3-4
Do. do Marseilles	...189
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...146 3-4
Shanghai "	...199 1-2
Japan "	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened at 96 1-4 for Cash and 96 1-8 for the settlement and has been quiet but steady during the day with a small business passing.
We quote:—
Cash ... Rs. 96 4 0
Settlement ... " 96 2 0

BULLION.
Yesterday bar silver in London was unchanged at 27 1-4 for ready and 27 5-16 for forward. New York was also unchanged at 59 1-8. Locally the market opened at 69 7-16 for the first settlement and has remained unchanged during the day, with a small business doing.
We quote:—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	21	1 6
Australian Gold	... "	24	0 6
Sovereigns Gold	... "	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	... "	69	7 0
1st Settlement	... "	69	7 0
2nd Settlement	... "	69	8 0
Silver (coin duty)			
Ready	... "	78	13 0
1st Settlement	... "	78	13 0
2nd Settlement	... "	78	14 0

COTTON

MARKET REPORT.—
The following are the latest telegrams received here :—
WELD AND Co :—"Liverpool market opened better than expected on reports of rain in Texas so far insufficient, and on some short covering in a small market. Market closed firm on reports of deterioration in portion of Texas and Oklahoma. Very little hedge selling so far. New York market advanced on short covering owing to continued drought in Texas and Oklahoma. Weather in Texas and Oklahoma clear and hot." Our travelling man wires from West Central Oklahoma :—"Crop prospects unfavourable."
GRUNING AND Co :—"The condition of the crop is critical if weather continues unfavourable during the next few days."
A. STERN AND Co :—(Received last evening) "In Texas generally and Oklahoma rain only partial. Dry weather seems to have set in."
A. STERN AND Co :—"Market affected favourably by bears covering. Very dry weather continues in America. Bull operators buying."
NORDERN AND Co :—"We think we can see signs of spinners becoming uneasy, and expect some free buying soon in consequence of reduced crop estimates."
Insufficient rainfall has again been the cause of a fairly sharp advance in the American markets. There is absolutely no guide to the near future of the home markets, as everything depends on the weather conditions in America from day to day. The local market opened higher all round for new crop, the price for good Broach being Rs. 286. Old crop contract rates were about Rs. 3 dearer, but there is little business doing in any of these descriptions. In the bazaar a moderate business has been done by speculators in good Broach March and fully good Bengal January, and there has also been some enquiry for new crop Oomras and Bengals on buying orders from upcountry prices have advanced about Rs. 2 during the day and close steadier as under For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand at better rates.
A telegram received this evening from Messrs A. Stern and Co. reports "showers in Southern Texas and South West Texas."
QUOTATIONS:—

OLD CROP,

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola...	241	August
Good Sawginned Dharwar ...	258	do
Good M. G. Coompta ...	263	do
Good M. G. Westerns ...	269	do
Good H. G. Westerns ...	265	do
Good M. G. Miraj ...	284	do

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	288	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat ...	287	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	284	"
" " Yeotmal ...	281	"
" " Dhamangaon ...	276-7	"
" " Khamgaon Akola	273	"
" " Amraoti ...	275	"
" " Khandeish ...	257	"
F. G. " Khandeish ...	247	"
Fine " Bengal ...	248	"
F. G. Bengal ...	238	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—
Opening Tone ... Steady.
Estimated Sales ... 8,000
Total Imports ...10,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·23 +07	6·14 +07	6 10 +07
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
6·05 +07	6·05 +07	6 05 +07
Feb.-Mar.	**March-April**	**April-May.**
6·07 +07	6·08 +07	6 09 +07

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is quiet. We quote :—
Ready Rs 8 5 0 B.T.
September " 9 0 6 R.T.
May 1914 " 9 12 9 R.T.
RAPESEED :—
The market is quiet. We quote :—
Brown Delhi May Rs. 8 10 0 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore " 7 15 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore " 8 13 0 B.T.
Yellow Guzrat " 8 14 0 B.T.
GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Bold White 85p.c. Rs. 57 0 0 Dec.-Jan.
Black Kutai Rs. 44 8 0 Jan.-Feb.
POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 12 12 0
CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 36 0 0
COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 25 8 0
GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
New Crop Bold Rs. 48 0 0 Jan.-Feb
MOWRASEED—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Aug.-September ... Rs. 8 4 0 R.T.
Ready ... Rs. 7 15 0 B.T.
WHEAT :—
The market is steady. We quote.
White Pesi 85 p.c. ready Rs. 5 2 0 B.T.
White Delhi Sept. " 8 9 0 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914 " 5 10 0 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,670	
Bank of India ...	67 1-2	
Eastern Bank ...	86	
Indian Specie ...	64 1-2	

MILLS.

Central India S and W Co	2,132 1-2	
David ...	557 1-2	C.
Kohinoor ...	805	
Manockji Petit ...	3175	
New Great Eastern...	150	
Standard ...	1435	
Textile Mill ...	1420	
Vishnu Cotton Mill Pre	670	

PRESSES.

New Mofussil ...	885	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord...	189	
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre...	174	
Bombay S N Ordy ..	240	
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1500	
Shivraipur M. Syndicate ...	22	
Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ord	88	
Do do Def ...	182	

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ...	591 1-4	

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	2,632	bales.
Wheat	35,120	cwts.
Linseed	21,519	"
Rapeseed	4,228	"
Gingellyseed ...	1,202	"
Poppyseed	763	"
Groundnuts ...	979	"
Castorseed	2,522	"
Rice	14,294	"
Myrabolams... ...	1,743	
Cottonseed	12 431	"
Mowraseed	7,201	"
Gram	1,456	"
Joowar	3,830	"
Maize	12	"
Barley	523	"

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, August 19.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports 13,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ... ...
Exports to Continent ... 6,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ... 12·00
Future Cotton at New York August ... ... 11·70+15
Future Cotton at New York October ... ... 11·27+20
Spot closing tone ... ... Steady.
Futures closing tone ... do

General Tone Market opened :—Steady and advanced on bull support and short covering and southern buying of Futures in the local market.

NEW ORLEANS, August, 19

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12
Future Cotton at New Orleans—August ... ... 11·73+16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October ... 11 28+21
Future closing tone.— ... Steady.

LIVERPOOL, August 19.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed steady.
The Liverpool market closed for futures—Steady.
The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. Steady.
Total Day's Sales ... ... 8,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export ... 800 "
Total Sales of Surats ... .
Total Day's Imports ... 4,000
Coconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F. 4 3-4
Coconada Ginned—London C. I. F. 4 13-16
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ... 9·45+05
Good Bhownuggar ... 5 7-16d.
Good Bengal ... ... 4 30-32d.
F. G. Bengal ... ... 5 2-32d.
Fine Bengal ... ... 5 6-32d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn... 5 4-32d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F. ... 5 22-32d.—Sellers.
Geo. Mayalls Yarns ... 10 9-16
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills) 10 5-8
Weft 54 American ... 11 5-8
Weft 80 Egyptian ... 18 1-4
Weft 32's 14
Twist 36 ... ... 10 1-16
Twist 42 ... ... 11 1-4
Twist American 60... ... 16 1-2
Twist Egyptian 60 ... ... 17 3-4
Twist Egyptian 80 21
Tone of Fine Yarns— ... Steady
Tone of Coarse Yarns— do.
General Tone of Yarn Market— do.
Mid American at Liverpool ... 6·49+4
Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Aug.-Sept.	...	...	6·16+5
Sept.-Oct.	...	...	6·07+6
Oct.-Nov.	...	...	6·03+6
Nov.-Dec.	...	...	5·98+6
Dec.-Jan.	...	...	5·98+6
Jan.-Feb.	...	...	5·99+6
Feb.-Mar.	...	...	6·00+6
Mar.-Apl.	...	...	6·01+6
April-May	...	...	6·02+6

MANCHESTER, August 19.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Firm, with no particular activity—There is fair enquiry for Grey Shirtings medium—Moderate business from Bombay for Printe.

LONDON, August 19.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Aug.-Sept.—Ldn 49 Done
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) .....Aug.-Sept—Antwerp ... 50 6 "
Do. La Plata ...Aug.-Sept—Antwerp ... 48 1 1-2 "
Do. Tone of Market at close... Steady
Do. Tendency of the Market— For higher prices
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...Aug.— do ... Oct.-Nov.— £25-15-0
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Do. total afloat for U. K. ... .
Do. River Plate exports ... .
Poppyseed Canal ...Aug.-Sept.—Hamburg... 66 9 Sellers.
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady.
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal Aug.-Sept.—Dunkirk 48 6 "
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship Aug.-Sept.—Dunkirk ... 53 6 "
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship Aug.-Sept.—Dunkirk ... 54 "
Do. Ferospore usual bold .....
Do. Jamba Red— ... .
Do. Tone of Market at close.—Steady
Cotton Seed. Bombay parcels. Aug.-Sept.—Hull... 27-3-0
Cotton Tone of Market at Close :—Steady.

LONDON, August 19.

WHEAT.

Wheat, Choice white Karachi Sellers.
Aug.-Sept.—London... 37 9 "
Do. Fine Red Kurachi (per 492 lbs.) ...Aug.-Sept.—London... Nomical.
Do. Club No. 2 Aug.-Sept.—London ... 37 9 "
Do. Choice white Delhi Aug.-Sept.—London... Nominal.
Do. Tone of Market at Close Firm
Do. South Australian ... July— 36 9
Do. Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs No sellers.
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ... Quiet
Do. Red Graded American per central Liverpool October— 7 1 3-4
Do. Afloat to U. K. ... .
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ... .

LONDON, August 19.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent Sellers.
F.O.B. Hamburg August ... 9 5 3-4 "
German Beetroot, 88 per cent. F.O.B. Hamburg, Oct.-Dec. 9 6 "
" Closing Tone of Market. Steady
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags) Oct.-Dec. .....
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) ..... Oct.-Dec.— 12 9 3-4 "
German Closing Tone Market— Steady
Austrian Crystals B. R. S. C. and F Calcutta July-Aug. .....
Austrian Crystals B. R. S. C. and F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec...11 9 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market. Steady
Mauritius Crystals C. and F. Bombay ...Aug.-Sept.—11 4 1-2 Value
C and F Bombay Aug.-Sept.— .....
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Quiet
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— ...Nov. Dec. 13 7 1-2 "
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— May-June... .....
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady.
Special Feature—General Report of Market ... .

LONDON, Aug. 19.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (verage 17) Value.
C. I. F., Calcutta ... Aug-Dec. ... 10 9 3-4
Java Sugar. 16-18. (verage 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. 11 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I.F. Calcutta... Jan.-Mar. ..... "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ... Aug.-Dec.... 10 11 1-4 "
Java Sugar. 16-18. (Average 17) Bombay and K'chi Jan.-Mar 11 1 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18. (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi...Jan.-Mar.... .....
Java Sugar 26 T. m. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...Aug. Dec. 11 9 3-4
Java Sugar 26 T. m. O. (or similar Calcutta...Jan.-Mar. 12
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ...Jan.-Mar.... .....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bombay orKarachi. Aug.-Dec. 11 11 1-4,,
Java Sugar 26 T m O. or similar Bombay or K'chi Jan.-Mar. 12 1 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T O (or Similar) Bombay or Karachi...Jan.-Mar.— .....
Closing Tone of Market— Special Feature } Quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, August 19.

METALS.

Copper, Standard G M B ...£68 17 6
" Best English Selected. £73 5 0
" Besales £73 10 0
" Tone of Market ... Quiet.
Hard Spelter £19 0 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool £1-1 0 0
Yellow Metal ... 7 1-16 to 7 1-8
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G. G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool ... 10 15 0
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ... 2 14 10
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro. ... 2 17 3
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ... 3 16 3
Lead Pig English ... 20 15 0
Tone of Steel Market ... Quiet.
Silver, Spot 27 1-4
" 3 months hence ... 27 7-16
" Tone of Market— ... Quiet and unchanged.
" Special Feature ... .

LONDON, August 19.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	... 27 1-4
Silver 3 Months	... 27 7-16
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Quiet.	
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market	... No buyers.
Rentes 3 p. c. ...	...£ 88
Consols 2 1-2 p.c.	...£ 73 11-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£89 1-4
Sterling loan	
Govt. Securities 3 p. c.	...£ 76 1-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c.	...£ 64 5-16
Bar Gold per oz. std	... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market	Steady.
Bank of England Rate of Discount	4 1-2 p.c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight ...	1 3 7 8
London at Paris Fcs.	... 25·25
Berlin cheques on London Mks ...	20·46
New York (Demand Bills) dls ...	4·84 3-8
Interest day to day loans	2 5-8
Do. 7 days Market loans ...	3
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight	... 3 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight	... 4 1-4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1-4
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5

LONDON, August 19.

SHELLAC.

Shellac TN Spot... ... 102 Sellers.
Do. TN Spot Oct. dely.. 104 Done.
Do. TN Spot Dec. dely.. 106 Done.
A. C. Garnet Tone of closing market for TN Spot Firm.
Do. do TN Futures do.
General Tone of Market—Good enquiry for futures.

LIVERPOOL August 20.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Tone of Market	... Steady.
Cotton Daly Mid Uplands O. C. Liverpool.	G.

Futures.	Latest closing.	To-day's opening.
Aug.-Sept ...	6·16	6·19
Sept.-Oct....	6·07	6·10
Oct.-Nov....	6·03	6 05
Nov.-Dec....	5·98	6·01
Dec Jan....	5·98	6·01
Jan.-Feb....	5·99	6·02
Feb.-Mar....	6·00	6 03
Mar.-Apl ...	6 01	6 04
April-May...	6·02	6·05

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RY. COMPANY.
The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings, for week ending 26th July, 1913 :—

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for ending 26th July 1913.				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2855·69	1360000	25338391	26698394
A. C. C. Ry ...	125·88	34800	646536	681366
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40·29	2000	47304	49304
Total...	2921·86	1397800	26031234	27428064
Earnings for crdg. 7 days ending 26th July 1912				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2791·13	1271621	24798793	26068414
A.D.C.Ry	125·88	32790	619523	652313
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	40·29	1938	62790	64728
Total...	2957·30	1306349	25479106	26785505
Increase or Decrease				
G.I.P. Ry	+ 64·56	+83370	+541601	+629980
A.D.C.Ry	...	+ 2040	+ 26043	+ 28,953
B.-Kotah Ry. ..	...	12	+ 15486	+ 15474

NOTE.—Corrected with audited figures upto 31st May 1913.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY. Broad Gauge System.
Approximate Returns of Traffic for week ended 9th August 1913, on 945·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 190000	Rs. 240000	Rs. 4000	Rs 434000
Or per mile of Ry ...	201	254	4	459
For previous 18 weeks of half-year...	1			2
Total for 19 weeks ...	401946	8442757	92294	1955451
Comparison.	420946	8632757	96294	1998851
Total for cor. week of previous year*	1			2
Per mile of Ry do ..	212183	243343	4120	459343
Total to cor. date do...	225	257	4	486
	39:122 3	7706477	132902	1175360 2

Decrease for the week... Rs. 25·43
Increase to date ..... " 12,34,910

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY. Metre Gauge System.
Approximate Returns of Traffic for week ended 9th August, 1913, on 1827·66 miles open

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 218000	Rs. 175000	Rs. 7000	Rs. 400000
Or per mile of Ry ...	219	96	4	219
For previous 18 weeks of half year...	448·52	5058037	114800	3684417
Total for 19 weeks. ...	469952	5233037	151800	1008441
Comparison.				7
Total for cor. week of previous year *	227606	243258	2240	413704
Per mile of Ry. do...	125	133	1	259
Total to cor. date do...	434154 7	6901108	303210	1545865

Increase fo the week ... Rs. 73,104.
Do. to date..... " 1,61,446.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	365
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 "	1670
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	67½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	1a "	171-
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1480
Bank of Rangoon...	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	13
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	64½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	14
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	56
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl25	dl.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	525
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Brenl's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	132½
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva..... ..	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	1000	75	830
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60 84	885
New Berar	500	500	40	540
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	690
Wadhwan C. and P	150	150	12	N

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	940
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	75
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	232½
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	745
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	535
Century ...	100	100	3	27
Central India ...	500	500	70	2132½
China ...	1000	1000	...	750
Cuno Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1500
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	...	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent ...	100	100	20	145
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	265
Crown ...	500	500	20	800
David ...	450	250	10	557½
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	500
Empress ...

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

THE POLO CUP.

KING ALFONSO'S APPROVAL OF NEW SCHEME.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that King Alfonso has expressed his warmest approval of the scheme by which the polo team for America will practice at Madrid. This paper adds that there is reason to believe that Hurlingham will also receive the suggestion favourably. —Reuter.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

DUKE OF WESTMINSTER'S GENEROUS EXAMPLE.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The Duke of Westminster has given one thousand pounds sterling to the British Olympic Games Fund.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Hampshire beat Somerset, at Portsmouth, by seven wickets.—Reuter.

JOCKEY SUSPENDED AT POONA.

SEVERELY CENSURED BY W. I. TURF CLUB.

POONA, Aug. 20.

An enquiry was held at the offices of the Western India Turf Club, Poona, regarding the riding of Mr. A. S. Oomer's G. A. H. "Chechan" by the jockey, J. Hill, last Saturday at the third extra meeting.

The stewards being dissatisfied with Hill's explanation, severely censured him, and suspended him from riding at the Poona fourth extra meeting on Saturday.

SIND POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 20.

The Sind Point-to-Point races will take place in Karachi on September 6 next.

THE WATERMEN'S DERBY.

THIS YEAR'S RACE FOR DOGGETT'S COAT AND BADGE.

The time-honoured contest for Doggett's Coast and Badge, the oldest-established sculling race in the country, was decided over the usual course on the Thames between London Bridge and Chelsea in mail week, when G. H. J. Gobbett, of Greenwhich, gained an easy victory.

It was in 1715 that Thomas Doggett, a famous actor of Drury Lane Theatre, gave a sum of money to provide a waterman's coat and silver badge to be rowed for by six young watermen of the Thames, the occasion being the anniversary of King I.'s accession to the throne. The race has been carried out ever since, of latter years under the direction of the Fishmonger's Company.

Only four young watermen put in an appearance for this year's race.

The result was as follows:—

George Henry John Gobbett, Greenwich, coat and badge and £10, 1; Zachariah Coles, Erith, £6, 2; Frank Frederick Hardee, Greenwich, £5, 4; John Carrick, Lambeth, £4 4.

Gobbett passed Vauxhall Bridge in 15 min. 45sec., and eventually won easily in 55min. 20sec.

THE KING AS A LAWN TENNIS PLAYER.

The King on his return from Goodwood Race in mail week had tea with the members of the Duke of Richmond's party on the lawn of Goodwood House, and afterwards played a game of lawn tennis, making up a double with Lord Ilchester, Lord Esme Gordon-Lennox and Lord Bernard Gordon-Lennox.

It may be recalled that Lord Brassey in a speech at Eastbourne in June, referred to the King as a lawn tennis player.

"When my son-in-law, Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, was called upon to take office as Lord-in-Waiting," he added, "the kindly relations in which he was privileged to be placed with the Soverrign were due at least in some degree to the fact that he played a rattling good game of lawn tennis and was a favourite partner with the King in playing that game."

ROAD CYCLING RECORDS.

A fine performance has been accomplished by J. E. Patmore, of the Catford Cycling Club, in establishing a twenty-four hours' unpaced tricycle record for Southern roads. Patmore was impeded by a strong wind, tyre troubles, and extreme darkness on Friday night in mail week and cold temperature but covered 279 miles, and beat the Southern Road Records Association's standard by nineteen miles.

Patmore also holds the twelve hours' Southern, and London to Dover and back, tricycle records. The time was taken by the official time-keeper, Mr. W. L. Woolveridge.

Mr. H. Prichard, of the Bath Road Club, rode a tricycle unpaced from London to Portsmouth and back in 9hr. 15min., breaking the record held since 1904 by Mr. M. A. Brosbie by 11min. 47sec. Prichard encountered a stiff head-wind on the return journey.

Negotiations are now proceeding for a match between Bomb. Wells (champion o England) and Jim Coffey, of Dublin, who has recently returned from America.

The race will be a two-day race, for cars fitted with four-cylinder internal combustion engines, about 300 miles being run each day.

FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY ATHLETICS BEAT THE Y. M. C. A.

With rain falling all the afternoon the ground on which the Bombay Athletic met the Y. M. C. A. for a second time was a wet and slipping one. Players were slipping and sliding about a great deal and play suffered in consequence. In spite of the wet surface, the game was a fairly fast one and there was plenty of attacking of a sort done by both sides. The shooting, however, was exceptionally poor. Not one shot in five was within a yard of the goal. Walker was only called upon to handle the ball twice though there were occasions when he had cause to feel anxious. On the other hand Doctor was fairly frequently called upon but never to do anything very much. He defended his charge fairly well. One shot which passed just outside the goal found him fast asleep and the one point notched against him came partly as a result of his being in two minds. He started to run out, hesitated and then came forward too late to intercept the shot or hustle the forward.

Mathalone played a good game at full back until he got injured in the second half. It was as a direct result of this injury that the Athletic secured the one goal they obtained. Mathalone miskicked and Franklyn having stumbled and fallen Harwood found himself in full possession of the ball close in and with only the goalkeeper to beat. He did not lose his head and placed the ball well.

At his new position as centre forward Harwood played quite a good game except that his shooting was more than a bit erratic. The slippery state of the ball probably accounted for this to a greater extent. Murray was another player who had plenty of opportunities of scoring but failed to make good. Templeton was responsible for plenty of well placed centres and on the other wing Moir played probably the best game on the side. He sent the ball in accurately at frequent intervals and several of his centres deserved a point.

The Bombay Athletic will now meet the G. I. P. Ry. team in the third round and an interesting game should result.

THE GAME.

The B. A. C. kicked off, but the Y. M. C. A. were the first to attack and D'Souza and Brooks were prominent. Then the B. A. C. secured possession and Templeton dribbled down the right wing and tricking the back put the ball in nicely. It looked all Lumbard Street to a China orange that a score would result. Moir got the shot and struck the side of the net. After the Y. M. had made a small effort the ball was again put in towards the Y. M. goal. Doctor ran and kicked the sphere straight into an opposing forward. Fortunately it rebounded outside the goal.

The Young Men presently had an excellent opportunity of scoring. Brookes found himself in the goalmouth with the ball at his feet, He shot wide. Play travelled rapidly up and down the field. Twice the Athletic got close in. Murray attempted to dribble right though but hung on too long and eventually lost possession of the ball. Again Harwood put in a poor shot. Murray put in a shot that found Doctor asleep but fortunately the ball passed just outside the post.

Once more the Y.M. made a feeble effort which was easily beaten back and Moir made a nice run down the field and centred into the opposing goalmouth. Harwood headed over. Then Murray shot wide. Downes was pushed off the ball just in time to prevent his shooting. The got combining well took the sphere along and Walker was called upon for the first time in the game. The Young Men continued to be dangerous for a short time and D'Souza and Green both put in shot. The B. A. C. broke away and Murray twice put the ball over the bar. There was a great deal of slipping and sliding and play was if, a give and take character till the whistle blew for half time.

B. A. C. ..... Nil.
Y. M. C. A. ..... Nil.

THE SECOND HALF.

The second half opened with the B. A. C attacking and Murray put in a shot and that tested Doctor Moir put in an excellent centre and Murray again got his foot to it and his shot skimmed the bar. Then Templeton took his turn and called upon the Y. M. C. A. custodian.

The Young Men commenced to press a little principally on the right wing where Greene continued to do well. Eventually that player put in a pass to D'Souza who passed on to Rockley. Rockley was marked but instead if passing he attempted a shot that travelled harmlessly over.

Moir was doing well for the Athletic in the left wing and kept sending in well placed centres with clock-like precision. Mathalone got laid out for a time and this casuality had an effect on the game for soon after Mathalone mis-kicked and let Downes through. Downes passed to Harwood who had matters his own way and placed the sphere in the net (1-0). Play had been in progress fifteen minutes in the second half.

The Y. M. secured a corner and the kick was nicely placed but James headed out. Again the Y. M. came on and another shot was put over the bar. Murray got away for the Athletic and took the ball right through. His shot for goal was very slow and gave Doctor time to clear. Again the B. A. C. pressed. Harwood got right through and with only the goalkeeper to beat he placed the ball too far ahead and Doctor had a chance of running out and kicking clear. Again a pass from the right came to Harwood and he had only to shoot straight but drove the ball wide.

The game ended:

Bombay Athletic Club.... 1 goal.
Y. M. C. A. ..... Nil.

The following were the teams :—

BOMBAY ATHLETIC CLUB.—(Black and white stripes): (goal) Walker: (backs) James and James; (halves) Clarke, Osborne and Finnigan; (forwards) Templeton, Murray, Harwood, Downes and Moir.

Y.M.C.A.—(Maroon and white) :—(goal) Doctor; (backs) Franklyn and Mathalone; (halves) Munton, Lamb and Bellamy; (forwards) Greene, D'Souza, Rochley, Brooks and Stevens.

REFEREE :—Quarter-master Sergt. Ashenhurst.

Bombay Gym.....Bye.			
Royal Boots..... „	E. 8 o s		
Sherwood Foresters „	F.F.	3-0	
R. F. A Kirkee ... „			
L. N. Lancs ..... „			
Middlesex Regt ... „	I.N.L.	3-0	
R. G. A. Bombay „			
A. T. A. Sherwood. „	A.T.A.	1-0	
Grant Medicals ... „			
G. I. P. Railway... „	G.I.P.	3-0	
Y. M. C. A..... „			
Bombay Athletic... „	P.A.C.	1-0	
Inniskilling Fus .. „			
New Ubique F. C. „	I. F.	(W.O)	
Dorset Regt ...			
Durham L. I. ...	D.L.I.	1-0	
R. F. A., (Kamptee)	Durhams	2-1	

LESLIE RUNNING COMPETITION.

The Durham Light Infantry and the R. F. A. (Kamptee) were the competitors in the Leslie Running Competitions yesterday at half-time.

Result :—

1st	Stead	Durhams.
2nd	Kinnard	„
3rd	Kilgour	„
4th	Rowland jr	R.F.A. (Kamptee).
5th	Owen	„
6th	Rowland sr	„

The Durhams won by 12 points to 3. Stead's time for the distance was 13 4-5secs. which is the best recorded up to date in this year's competition.

THIS EVENING'S GAME.

This evening the Loyal North Lancs play the A. T. A. (Sherwoods).

GWALIOR AUTUMN MEETING.

To be held on 1st, 4th, 6th, and 8th November. Owners and Trainers are reminded that—First entries for Gwalior United Service Cup will close on 20th August.

Second entries for Gwalior United Service Cup will close on 20th September.

Final entries for Gwalior United Service Cup will close on 20th October.

For other Races,

First entries for Gwalior United Service Cup will close on 20th September.

Final entries for Gwalior United Service Cup will close on 20th October.

ENGLAND'S POLO DEFEAT.

THE LESSON OF MEADOWBROOK.

During the first weeks of the Polo season the centre of interest lay on the other side of the Atlantic, where a fresh chapter was added to the history of the America Cup. The patriotic generosity of the Duke of Westminster enabled the organisation of the British team to begin in July, 1911. In 1909 Mr. Whitney's team defeated two British sides at Hurlingham; neither of these two representative of our strength in men and ponies and neither had played together before. Captain Ritson's team consisted of four players who had never played one game as a side before leaving for America. When all allowance has been made for Mr. Buckmaster's unfortunate accident at the eleventh hour, it must be admitted that such mismanagement could only come from a complete, if characteristic failure in organization. There are very few international players in any game, and in July, 1911, expert opinion would have been unanimous as to the seven or eight players from whom the British team would be chosen; but no attempt was made to bring them together during 1912, and it was more by good luck than good management that Captain Vivian Lockett, who rendered such valuable service to his side at Meadowbrook, was chosen at the last minute to represent his country.

Piping Rock, a newly-laid-down ground in a new country was an unfortunate choice as a practice ground. The British team did not enjoy a single galloping game before the international matches, a misfortune which may have cost them the Cup; in spite of the domestic difficulties over the selection of the American team, this should somehow or other have been avoided. Mr. Harry Whitney and the American Polo Committee are not the men to starve rivals who have come 3,000 miles to dispute the Polo superiority of two great nations of the practice which was vital to their chance of success.

These are the factors which deprived England of a fair opportunity of showing her resources at their best. Fortune is generally on the side of forethought and intelligent preparation, while bad luck as a rule dogs the steps of vacillation and opportunism. "It will be all right on the night" is a bad motto for such an enterprise as that to which Captain Ritson's team was committed.

The interest taken in the international matches by the sporting public on both sides of the Atlantic was deep and widespread. Every British sportsman will hope that the path to an early return of the America Cup to England has been so clearly cut by the mistakes of the past that a British team will follow it with certainty and success in the near future.

ORIGIN OF CRICKET AND FOOTBALL.

One of the most prominent athletic bodies in Italy has an entirely English name, "The Milan Football and Cricket Club." Yet football, Signor Zucoli pleads, is a direct descendant of the old Roman "harpastum," and as "il giuoco del calcio" has been played in Italy for centuries. Cricket, too, he asserts, is only a variant on the ancient pastime of "pallamaglio." Zest is given to Signor Zuccoli's protest by the fact that it appeared in the hybridly-named "Rivista del Touring."

The next Tourist Trophy Race to be organized by the Royal Automobile Club will be held in the Isle of Man in June 1914.

BRASSO

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BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

SMALL NUMBER OF ENTRIES.

The mud sports were held on Wednesday, the wet weather, however, causing small entries and a poor audience, many people believing there would be none.

EVENT 1. TILTING AT THE RING AND TENT PEGGING.—The ring will be taken first and then the peg.

On the first run Spence and Wallace missed both. Brownrigg took his peg, but was merely cantering. Roger and Webster missed both.

At the second attempt Spence, Wallace and Brownrigg all took the ring. Webster going at good pace took both.

RESULT: 1st.—Webster.
2nd.—Brownrigg.

LADIES' CALLING RACE.—Will be run off in heats of four. Each lady will start from a corner of a square, at which will be placed a Not-at-Home box. They will ride right-handed, and will drop a card into each of the boxes at the four corners. The box from which they start will be the fourth into which they drop a card. A fifth box will be placed inside the square, and after dropping their fifth card into the box, the ladies will ride to the winning post. Ladies will use their own private visiting cards. Any lady knocking down a box will be disqualified.

EVENT 2. There were only two competitors in this event, Mrs. Turner Green and Mrs. Sandford. It was won by the former.

HALF SECTION LLOYD LINDSAY.—Mixed couples will ride round the course over a small hurdle. Both will dismount and the lady holding the two horses, the man will knock down two cocoanuts with balls. They will then mount and return over the hurdle and round the course. Marks for time and style.

EVENT 4. There being only two ladies a men's competition was held in additon under the same conditions.

Webster and Spence were the first couple. They took over two minutes, Webster having trouble in getting the cocoanuts down.

White and Wallace did good time, 1 min. 47 secs. They dressed and finished well.

Roger and Morris took 2 min 3 secs. Their dressing was not so good.

Kennedy and Sadler took 2 min. 53 secs. The former would not make his fortune at a cokernut shy.

Carpenter, and Rieu took 2 min. 36 secs., the former's horse breaking loose.

Landon and Gude took 2 min 5 secs. Landon fired at great pace but scored no hits. An excellent race home followed, Gude winning by three lengths.

Two mixed couples then competed.

Mrs. Turner Green and Webster took 2 min 18 secs. They dressed very well, did it all in good style and finished well.

Mrs. Sandford and Brownrigg took 1 min. 59 secs. but dressed poorly and passed the halting Flag coming up.

RESULT (MEN'S) 1st—White and Wallace
2nd—Roger and Morris.
(MIXED)—Mrs. Sandford and Brownrigg.

EVENT 3. INDIVIDUAL JUMPING. Horses, Ponies may compete.

Spence was the leader off and jumped fairly.

Wallace then went over the four hurdles very well.

Gude touched the first and last as did Morris. Landon touched 3rd and 4th and White nearly took the first with him.

Allum's mount jumped beautifully and did not touch at all.

Sadler touched the second, third and fourth.

At the second attempt, Wallace did not do so well, going into the first badly and touching the third.

Gude and Morris touched all four, the latter's touch, however, being lighter.

Allum went round faultlessly.

RESULT :
1st—Allum.
2nd—Morris.

EVENT 5. THE SCURRY.—followed, and a very good race resulted in :—
1st Landon.
2nd—Sadler.
3rd—Brownrigg.

SCURRY. HORSES AND PONIES.—Distance Handicap.

AUNT SALLY STAKES.—(Ladies Nomination.) Men will ride the course including a fence and after handing their horses to syces will put on hats and kneel with their backs to their partners, who will knock off their hats with tennis-balls. As soon as a man's hat is knocked off he will mount and return over fence and course—bringing hat with him.

EVENT No 6. A very amusing event. Brownrigg patnered by Mrs. Hogg finished first but was disqualified for having left his hat behind. The second was also hatless, the winners being Wallace partnered by Mrs. Kidd.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

One of the oldest inhabitants of Palitana has just died Mr. Hormusji the State Medical Officer. He did much good work during the recent floods.

The yellow wattle, writes a Ootacamand correspondent, is just now in full bloom, and its rich golden flowers, everywhere present a beautiful sight, particularly on Club Hill.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces presided at a meeting held at the Kaiser Bagh at Lucknow in commemoration of the Raja of Bhinga, and delivered a sympathetic address upon his life and character.

The annual conference of the members of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants will be held at Bangalore on the 21st and 22nd instant. It is expected that the future of the recent strike will be one of the subjects discussed at the conference.

Captain F. H. D. Wellesley, Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment, who has been appointed officiating staff officer at Umballa, is a collateral descendant of the famous soldier, the "Iron Duke," after whom the regiment is called in perpetuation of the fact that he was once a regimental officer of it and commanded it in the Flanders campaign of 1795.

Lord Roberts records a remarkable case of the warning dream. In October 1853, his father, to whom he was acting as A. D. C., at Peshawar, had issued invitations for a dance. Two days before it was to take place he was silent and despondent during breakfast, and eventually told his son that he had had an unpleasant dream which had visited him several times before and had always been followed by the death of a near relation. As the day wore on his depression grew, and he wanted to put off the dance. His son dissuaded him, but that night the dream returned, and the dance was then postponed. "The next morning the post brought news of the sudden death of the half-sister at Lahore with whom I had stayed on my way to Peshawar."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

Haji Umar Abdul Rahiman sued Gustadji Muncherji Cooper in the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge at Poona to recover of Rs. 15,000 on a promissory note passed on November 7, 1907. After hearing the suit, the Court passed a decree for the amount claimed, with interest and costs, on December 22, 1910, in favour of the plaintiff.

The defendant, aggrieved by that decree, filed an appeal in the High Court, which came up for hearing before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarker, who on October 18, 1912, allowed the appeal and dismissed the plaintiff's claim with costs.

The plaintiff then petitioned the High Court for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. The petition was heard by the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor.

The Hon. the Advocate General was for the petitioner, while Mr. Jardine represented the respondent.

The Court, after hearing the arguments of counsels, granted leave.

DISHONEST POLICEMEN.

Shaikh Amim Manoobhai, a chief constable, Shripat Madhavrao Jagtap and Ramchandra Sadashiv Kale, constables, and Parwatrao Ramrao, a revenue Patell, were charged before Mr. G. Latham, magistrate of Junjoori in Poona, for taking bribes, and for conducting investigations without any authority. The magistrate found the first, second and fourth accused guilty, and passed the following sentences: the first accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 100, the second to six months' hard labour with a fine of Rs. 25, and the fourth to six months' hard labour with a fine of Rs. 50. The third accused was discharged, but was subsequently dismissed from the service.

The three convicts made an appeal to Mr. C. Fawcett, the Sessions Judge of Poona who confirmed the conviction on one charge, but discharged them on the other charge, but confirmed the sentences passed by the magistrate.

The accused then presented an appeal to the High Court for the revision of the sentence, and the case came up for hearing before the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton and the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah.

Mr. Gadgil, with Mr. Gokhale, appeared for the first accused; Mr. Patwardhan, and Mr. Weldon, with Mr. K. N. Koyaji, for the third accused.

It was stated that all the accused, on October 25 and 27, last took bribes of Rs. 150 and Rs. 100 from Lakhmaji Pandoo, an agriculturist, on whom there was a charge of misappropriation of ornaments belonging to a woman named Rakhma.

Their Lordships rejected the appeal.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

A sitting of the Insolvency Court was held yesterday. Mr. Justic Macleod, the Commissioner, presiding :—

BHIMSI VIJPAL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Ardeshir B. Kapadia appeared for the insolvents and applied for sanction and approval of the composition scheme sanctioned by the Official Assignee.

Counsel stated that the insolvent's liabilities amounted to Rs. 1,60,553 and assets amounted to Rs. 20,727. His creditors numbered 107 and only 72 had given their signature on the composition deed. He wanted to pay his creditors three annas in a rupee, and for that he required Rs. 3,00,008. His two trustees had agreed to cover a loss of Rs. 22,000.

His Lordship said that unless the insolvent paid four annas in a rupee he could not get his discharge.

The Court, therefore, suspended the discharge.

SHRIRAM KALURAM AGARWALLA.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the insolvent and asked for an interim order.

Counsel stated that his client carried on business in Delhi. When he came to Bombay to make arrangements for money he was arrested and had been in jail for the last twelve days. He had filed a provisional schedule because his account books were not in Bombay. The Court granted an interim order for a month.

ISMAIL TYEB KHATRI.

Mr. Jesangbhai Patell appeared for the insolvent and applied for an interim order for two months.

The Court granted the interim order as prayed for.

MAHOMED SALEMAHOMED.

Mr. Motiwala appeared for the insolvent and applied and obtained an extension of interim order.

GORDHANDAS PERAJ.

A warrant was issued against this insolvent by the Official Assignee for not filing his schedule and for not giving his account books to the Official Assignee. Against this order the insolvent issued a rule to show cause why it should not be quashed. Mr. Jardine appeared in support of the rule while Mr. Bahadurji appeared for the Official Assignee to show cause.

Mr. Bahadurji submitted that according to section 36 of the Insolvency Act, the insolvent's evidence was recorded. Afterwards he failed to produce his account books; nor did he file his schedule in spite o several warnings. In his business he kept a ledger and an account book. First he said that he kept only a Jangad book. Then he stated that he had one book, in which he kept some accounts. He then again swore that he kept no books. He took his account books to one Hemchand Motilal, but Hemchand refused to keep them. He filed his schedule on July 23, 1913. Counsel after arguing further points said that the rule about the warrant ought to be made absolute.

Mr. Jardine stated that his client was adjudged insolvent by Khima Bhagga, and after he got his discharge he did business in partnership with Khima Bhagga. He had produced all his books in Court. The statement made by Partab Ramchand, a consin of KhimaBhagga, was simply to harass the insolvent. Khima Bhagga attached the ornaments of the insolvent's wife, sister and nephew, and thus he had harassed his family as well.

After hearing some more arguments of counsel the Court cancelled the warrant and made the rule absolute. No order was passed as regards costs.

MORARJI DYAL THACKER.

Mr. Jesangbhai Patell appeared for the insolvent and applied for an interim order for one month.

His Lordship refused to grant an interim order.

NAGARJI PRANLAL DESAI.

Mr. Motiwala appeared for the insolvent and applied for an extension of an interim order which the Court refused.

ABDULLA KHAKIBHAI READYMONEY.

Mr. Ardeshir B. Kapadia applied and obtained an interim order for the insolvent.

LAKHMIDAS NARANJI.

Mr. Ardeshir B. Kapadia applied and obtained an interim order for the insolvent.

AZMUTULLA INAYATULLA.

Mr. Kirtiker appeared for the insolvent and applied that the adjudication order should be annulled.

Counsel stated that all his debts had been paid by the insolvent and the Official Assignee was satisfied.

Mr. B. Wadia, who appeared for one of the opposing creditors, stated that he had no objection.

His Lordship granted the order as prayed for.

MAHOMED SIDDICK AKHTARI.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia appeared for the insolvent, and applied and obtained an extension of interim order for two months.

The following insolvents were granted discharge:—Pema Mitha, Enkoo Apaji Kunoor, Haji, Ali Akbar Limaji Mogal Ganpat Vinayak Hate, Rahimtoola Ismail, Sheriff Ahmed Kokni, Mahomed Umer Ismail Sheikh, Sawaliram Tookaram Valeker. Muncherji Framji Mehta, Ragoonathji Bhanaji, Sheikh Carim Sheikh Subhan, Pundlik Shiwaji Mahajan, Vithal Dullab Dhobi, John Alexander G. Gillespi and Mrs. Gillespi.

INSOLVENT SENTENCED.

A notice was issued against an insolvent, named Bandeali Hirji, to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for giving undue preference to some of his creditors.

Jafar Shirmahomed was the creditor who had put the Official Assignee in motion.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji appeared for the Official Assignee, while the insolvent was represented by Mr. Davar.

Seven charges of giving undue preference were framed against the accused by the Commissioner. The accused pleaded not guilty, but after trial he was convicted by the Commissioner on four charges and sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment.

POLICE COURTS.

REFUSED TO PAY TAXI-FARE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Ezickel Raymond, a taxi-driver, charged E. Russell with refusing to pay his legal fare amounting to Rs. 60 and with assaulting him within the Court premises.

Mr. B. H. Daruwalla, pleader, appeared for the complainant.

On the case being called on for hearing yesterday, Miss Maisie Amber, an artiste who was charged with aiding and abetting appeared and produced a medical certificate signed by Dr. J. Franco. She stated that the accused was very ill.

The magistrate observed that Dr. Franco had simply stated in the certificate that the accused had complained of pain in the stomach.

Dr. Franco was sent for and he gave evidence to the effect that he had examined Russell on Tuesday. He had found his pulse low. Miss Amber who was with him informed him that the accused had fever. Witness had advised Russell to take rest on Tuesday. He had no idea that he was wanted in the Court. In witness' opinion he was fit to attend the Court.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Russell, who was brought to the Court.

The charge of refusing to pay the fare was first gone into, and after recording evidence the magistrate ordered Russell to pay the taxi-driver Rs. 50-8-0.

Evidence in the assault case was next recorded, and Russell and Maisie Amber were fined Rs. 30 and Rs. 10 respectively. The first accused was given the option of seven days' simple imprisonment.

RIOTOUS KAMATTIS.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, at the Mazagon Police Court, Superintendent Jones charged Rama Narsoo, and twelve others, all Kamattis, with rioting.

It appears, that, on August 17, some youngsters living in the 7th lane, Kamatipura, met in a liquor shop and were singing aloud when some youngsters residing in the 11th lane objected and asked them to stop, but they themselves began to sing. An altercation took place and they parted. On August 17 a few of both sides again met and exchanged abuses, and eventually an affray took place at the corner of Bazar Street. Superintendent Jones, Inspectors Stenson, Sub-inspectors Ragunathrao and Sabaji and others proceeded to the scene, but to their surprise they found the place quiet. Enquiries were made and eight persons from the 7th lane and five from the 11th were arrested. They all bore marks of slight injuries on their persons.

In view of the approaching Ganpati festival, Mr. Jones applied that they all be bound over to keep the peace.

The case stands adjourned.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

UNITED PROVINCES SUGARCANE.

The first forecast of the sugarcane crop for 1913-14—[Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1911-12, the area under sugarcane in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 512 per cent. of the total area under sugarcane in British India.]

The actual area sown with sugarcane will be known in December next when crop statements are received; but from the reports received from selected landholders a slight increase is expected over the last year's area, which amounted to 1,424,338 acres.

The general rain which fell throughout the provinces in the second and third weeks of February last greatly facilitated the preparation of the land for sugarcane, sowings of which commenced in the beginning of March and lasted till the middle of April. Germination was good and the mild hot weather and early rainfall in June favoured the cane crop, which was then reported to be doing unusually well. The rainfall in July was much below normal throughout the provinces and in certain parts inadequate. The cane crop in some districts has consequently deteriorated. No serious damage has, however, as yet been done and taking the province as a whole a full normal outturn is anticipated. The weather during August and September may necessitate a modification of this estimate.

UNITED PROVINCES TIL.

[The first forecast of the til crop for 1913. Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1911-12, the area under til sown unmixed in the United Provinces has represented some 7·4 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.]

The rainfall in June was generally above normal; and in the submontane tracts which received the heaviest falls, sowings of the til crop began at the end of that month, and germination is reported to be good. In July the rainfall was sufficient for agricultural purposes in the eastern divisions; but was generally insdequate elsewhere. The recent rain has improved matters, and sowings of til have been resumed. It is not possible at present to make any estimate of the area sown.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

AMUNDSEN BECOMES AVIATOR.

Amundsen, the discoverer of the South Pole, is at present taking flying lessons in Norway. According to the "Neue Freie Presse," he will take two waterplanes with him on his Arctic expedition next year.

CHARLES DICKENS'S WATCH.

At Sotheby's a gold lever repeater watch given to Charles Dickens by Mr. Chauncy Hare Townshend, was sold. At the death of the novelist the watch passed to his son, and on his death to his daughter, Miss Mary Angela Dickens. The watch, with nine cheques drawn by the novelists, was purchased by Mr. Permain for £44.

£19,607 WILL OF SHOT AIRMAN.

Mr Julian Bernard Hall, of 21, Denman-street, Shaftesbury-avenue, London, W.C., the young airman, for the shooting of whom in his flat last April, Jennine Baxter, a woman of twenty-four, was sentenced to three years' penal servitude, left £19,607. Legal proceedings are pending over the estate.

PIGEON'S 1,000 MILES FLIGHT.

A new British record for a long-distance pigeon flight has been established by an English-bred bird in the great international race started from Rome on June 29, a bird belonging to Mr. C. H. Hudson, a working-man facier, of Derby, arriving Home late on Tuesday night in mail week just a month after it was liberated. The distance from Rome is 1,000 miles, and this is the first time a pigeon has accomplished the flight. Fanciers consider it a wonderful feat.

ATHLETIC GIRLS' MANNERS.

Distributing sports prizes at Princess Helena College, Ealing, Colonel Sir Thomas Holdrich expressed some interesting views on the use and abuse of sport, and singled out the "athletic girl" for strong condemnation. Games, he said, were meant to make one happy and strong, and incidentally to teach one the value of good temper and courtesy. The "athletic girl," for instance, was not altogether worthy of imitation. She was not always as tidy as she might be; her methods were sometimes exceedingly crude, and her manners—well, she had done.

CHURCH WORKERS POISONED.

About twenty-four persons living in the Bordesley district of Birmingham are suffering from ptomaine poisoning. At a fete in connection with St. Andrew's Church they took some ice cream. The majority of them were workers at the church, and the symptoms developed in several cases during service on Sunday morning, the patients being taken out in a fainting condition. Several choristers were unable to attend, but one of the curates, who states that he was a liberal patron of the ice cream stall, has suffered no ill effects.

"APOSTLE OF JUSTICE."

Describing himself as Leon le Just, self-appointed Apostle of Justice, a man, wearing long flowing robes, created an extraordinary scene before the Liverpool magistrate on Saturday, when he and his wife, who was similarly garbed, were charged with obstruction. The male prisoner had the scales of justice worked across the front of his robe and his wife the inscription, "Lend yourselves not to usury" across her robe. While the woman prayed in the dock the man denounced the police, and so great was their hysterical raving that the magistrate could not proceed with the case and was compelled to order a remand.

Both prisoners had to be carried out of the dock.

STORY OF A "TIP."

The general manager of one of the great French railway companies was leaving Paris for a holiday the other day, and *incognito*, took an opportunity of examining the working of the system. When he arrived at the station the porter who took his luggage recognised him and was extremely polite and attentive. The official slipped a couple of francs into the porter's hand. The man touched his cap. "What! You accept tips? exclaimed the general manager. "Don't you know it's against the regulations? "Oh, yes, sir," was the ready reply. I never take anything from ordinary passengers, but as you're a colleague I thought there was no harm."

JOAN OF ARC "APPARITION."

Three young peasant girls of Alzonne (Aude) declare that Joan of Arc has appeared to them in a lonely part of the forest on the banks of the River Fresquel. A month ago they were walking along the bank at sunset and were near a spot known as the "Lovers' Ford," when they saw Joan of Arc riding her charger and carrying a fluttering banner. They state that they also saw the Virgin Mary, St. Michael, and St. Catherine. They declare they have seen the apparitions on many occasions since then. Crowds of curious sightseers and pilgrims have been attracted to Alzonne by the story and several persons affirm that they, too, have seen Joan of Arc. The religious authorities are making a discreet inquiry into the affair.

FIGHT AT A WEDDING.

An outburst of jealousy on the part of a bridegroom led to a fight with the guests at a village wedding festival, near Rathenew, Brandenburg, and as a result the bride within twenty-four hours of the marriage, filed an application for divorce, alleging cruelty and desertion. The bride, a girl of nineteen, enraged her husband by dancing with too many young men at the feast in the village tavern, and he rebuked her inconstancy by boxing her ears. He was immediately set upon by the guests, and came out of the struggle with his countenance disfigured. The feast came to an abrupt end, and the bridegroom deserted the same shouting imprecations on all and sundry. The bride returned to the home of her parents in a state of nervous collapse.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

F. C.—The Thana Court having given its decision no good purpose will be served by re-opening correspondence.

THE
Bombay Gazette
Thursday, 21st August, 1913.

ARE ENGLISHMEN LESS COURTEOUS ?

When Lord Rosebery makes a speech it is always worth reading, which is more than can be said for speeches in general. It is either a delightful literary dissertation to which he treats his hearers or an exposition of thought-provoking, commonsense views, couched in his own direct eloquent language. His latest address from the platform, delivered to the boys of Guildford Grammar School, deserves to be read by all Englishmen, even though one or two reservations may be made to his opinions. Briefly, the address was on the social and commercial value of good manners After observing that the men of the early seventeenth century were the greatest breed of Englishmen England ever possessed and that they were models of courtesy and good manners, he went on to say that English people, including Scotch, had never been conspicuous for good manners and that John Bull had been too apt to think that good manners were a device of dancing, frog-eating, Frenchmen, whom it was our duty to despise and defeat. Then, after applying the moral of courtesy to school life, he said he was sorry to say he thought there had been in modern times a decay of manners in England, and not only in England but all over the world. It is a rather difficult question to sum up in one sweeping generalisation, for manners mean more than the mere superficial observances of certain practices and habits associated with politeness. For example, a man may be well dressed, may raise his hat to ladies, and may speak courteously, and yet be the most arrant bully Lord Rosebery was right in describing the men of the seventeenth century as the greatest breed England has produced, and it is true also that they were knightly and chivalrous, yet many of their manners and customs were such as we should not care to see in evidence to-day. And as for the association of excessive politeness as a device of the frog-eating Frenchman, that idea is quite out of date, for the Englishman, we think, knows and appreciates his friend across the channel too well now to misunderstand him, as was once admittedly the case.

But the question is : is there a decay of manners in England? We will leave the application to the whole of the world and content ourselves with the single issue. We are inclined to agree that so far as outward expression is concerned there is some reason for Lord Rosebery's conclusion, but we do not say that the degree of chivalry, the regard and consideration of the strong for the weak, has decreased to such an extent, if at all ; and these qualities are, after all, the true criterion by which courtesy and manners should be judged. Day by day we read of examples of chivalrous conduct, and such oft-recurring instances as the miner risking his life to save comrades buried in a burning pit and of a person endangering his life to rescue another from drowning are surely indices to the Englishman's characteristics. The man who is brave is, in nine cases out of ten, the man who is courteous. He may not always be the polished gallant who steps through the pages of a mediaeval romance or who appears again and again in Stanley Weyman's stories, but all the same he is capable of sympathy, tenderness, and little acts of thoughtfulness which can only be appreciated, and are often only known, by the recipients. A diamond is valuable though it is rough and uncut. And lest we forget it, the Boy Scout movement here deserves a word of praise for the incalculable good it has done in encouraging lads to be well-mannered.

But while we cannot agree that there is fundamentally any appreciable decay in British manners and chivalry there is undoubtedly some ground for the complaint of a slackness in their outward observance, which is so important and which gives so much pleasure at little cost. This slackness is, perhaps, most noticeable in large towns. There are at least two reasons which have helped to bring this about : firstly, the growing competition for livelihood and the stress of business, and secondly the new feminism, as seen in the suffragettes and in the bachelor-girl types with their independent ideas. There is no need to explain how these two reasons affect the question, for it is too obvious. Lord Rosebery concluded his speech by pointing out the material value of good manners. Here again, he gave out to his young audience a pearl of wisdom, for who knows better than the business man the need for ready and ever-obliging treatment of customers ? Lord Rosebery said he would not put his appeal for manners on higher considerations, such as that they were the signs of a noble nature, but only put it on the question of commercial value. He did so, and with emphasis, yet we are the losers by his decision to confine himself to this one side of the question, for we prefer to regard courtesy and chivalry as spontaneous and observed without any idea of their value. But, nevertheless, it will be well if his advice is followed. As he said : "Good manners are a sign of charity towards your fellowmen, of duty towards your neighbours, and also a sign of self-respect. A man who respects himself is always well mannered to others." It is not for Englishmen to doubt their chivalry and courtesy—rather to see that new conditions and new customs of life do not cause them to become "slack."

INDIAN TRADE MARKS. INDIAN merchants of all classes are now shewing an interest in trade marks although this interest at times takes somewhat grotesque forms. The cold weather visitor to Bombay is much amused by the title of "Cheap Jack" that is flaunted above the shops of various haberdashers who have been told, times without number, that the term in England means something uncomplimentary. Another man claims the exclusive use of the title of "Lovely Bush," some lady customer having applied the term to him in a merry moment. A third man painted the outside of his shop green and registered his title accordingly as a trade mark. Many other dealers have deliberately appropriated the trade marks of well-known European firms until a lawsuit and fine put an end to the fraud, for the object was always to sell an inferior article under a well-known and reputable "ticket". Apart from these there are to be found a certain proportion of well designed and printed Indian trade marks among a mass of devices that can only be described as deplorable, in which the representation of birds, animals and plants resemble nothing that ever flew, walked or grew. One reason for the existence of these designs is the ignorance of artistic design that prevails among the owners of them. Another reason is their habit of buying in the cheapest market and paying such prices as only an incompetent artist would accept. Along with this feature is the readiness with which they will go to law and spend a hundred times the price of their design in its defence before making reasonable search to learn if it is really novel in part or in whole.

Trade marks that are stamped on locally made piece-goods leave much to desire, for after a short period they are so clogged with ink as to give a very doubtful impression. The ideas that the impression should be neat, clear and definite has not made much progress in India. To consult with a competent designer who understands the best points of a trade mark and pay him adequately for his design might save many a large sum spent in needless commercial disputes. Few people seem to know the purpose for which the Bombay School of Art was established, the popular notion being that it was meant for training painters of portraits and landscape which should compete in price with cheap photographs. This is very far from being the object of the founder, Sir Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy, whose chief desire was to promote a more intimate union between what are known as the fine and the industrial arts. During recent years this object has had the special attention of the authorities of the school, and decorative design of many kinds is now taught. Interior decoration of houses, previously in the hands of coolies, book covers, bill posters, advertisements, book illustration, decorative carving and stencilling, scenic painting, modelling in clay and plaster are taught, and merchants who desire to have new trade marks, properly drawn and designed would do well to enquire what can be done for them at this institution. A device that is worth fighting over in a court of law should be something much better than the bulk of the trade marks that originate in Bombay.

THE POWERS AND TURKEY. ACCORDING to a telegram from Sofia, the Powers are bringing pressure to bear upon Turkey to respect the Treaty of London. This intimation to Bulgaria has been made undoubtedly with a view to reassuring her. It is clear that there has been great anxiety in Sofia during the last few days, for when it is remembered that the Rumanians were still in Bulgaria's territory, holding railway stations and living on the country, and that the Turks had made further advances, it is not to be wondered at if the Bulgarians began to ask themselves why they should continue demobilising. Prompt assurances, however, have been given. Yesterday we published cables reporting Rumania's promise that her troops would be withdrawn by August 28, that the railways would be handed over to-day, and that the population would be compensated for its losses. And now the Powers have been equally prompt to assure her that in the south she will be protected. These measures certainly make for an easing of the Balkan situation, which it is to be hoped will develop into permanent peace. That the powers are determined to stand by the treaty of London in regard to Adrianople and the Enos-Media line will not be surprising to the Porte. The fact cannot be too greatly emphasized, as we have previously pointed out, that it is not a policy antagonistic to Turkey but is one which is being insisted upon by the Powers in the best interests of the Turks and of peace. Quite apart from the justice that the Treaty of London, which saved Turkey from a worse disaster than the war had brought her, should be adhered to, the Porte will not be the losers in keeping an honourable obligation. The Turks have a great work before them in re-uniting and re-building their Empire—and it is a work which can only be done by the goodwill of the Powers.

LORD ASHBY ST. LEDGER'S SCHEME. IT appears from Reuter's telegram, which is published to-day, that arrangements have not yet been settled with regard to Lord Ashby St. Ledger's project for the recovery of the Polo Cup although seemingly there is no reason to anticipate any obstacle. The *Daily Telegraph's* statement that "Lord Ashby St. Ledger is organising a team" must be understood, apparently, that his lordship has set about preliminary arrangements with a view to the submission of a scheme for the approval of Hurlingham. This, there is no reason to believe, is likely to be withheld. At the same time King Alfonso, as one would have expected from such an enthusiastic sportsman, is anxious to welcome the selected team for practice in Madrid. There are such close relations between His Majesty and British polo that it will be a personal delight to meet old antagonists of the field and to engage with them in Madrid in games of a much higher class than are usually afforded the King in his own capital. The Americans can have no ground for objection to this course. On landing in America any British team has to suffer a considerable handicap both of men and ponies, on account of the enervating change of climate, and it is perfectly proper that for their practice they should seek conditions which more approximate to those of America, than any which can be found in England. The American polo players have shown themselves such excellent sportsmen, that we are sure, they will welcome a course which will put the antagonists on more level terms.

THE BARODA RUMOUR. MUCH interest will be taken in the new rumour, which Reuter cables, that Princess Indira of Baroda is shortly to be married, but it may be pointed out that authority for the statement is lacking, and in view of the many rumours, which have from time to time been circulated about this interesting lady, the statement should be received with reserve. It is made on the authority of a correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, who quotes the Gaekwar as his informant. It must be admitted, however, that the facts that Princess Indira's engagement to the same prospective bridegroom Prince "Jit" was announced authoritatively a few months ago and that preparations in Calcutta were made for her wedding add some colour given to the story. In any event, we should not long be left in ignorance, for as the Gaekwar's name has been mentioned in connection with the statement, an authoritative announcement from him may be expected. If the marriage is to be celebrated, it will bring about a notable alliance between two of the principal ruling families of India and two of its most progressive States, and as such, will be received with joyful acclamation by the people of the two populous territories of Baroda and Cooch Behar.

The following are the dates of visits of the Governors of the Presidencies to Simla as Viceregal guests:—Lord Pentland, September 1 to 8; Lord Carmichael, September 9 to 16; Lord Willingdon, September 30 to October 7.

Lord Pentland's visit to Simla next week is purely formal, H. E. visiting the Viceroy for the first time since taking charge of his office. In accordance with the custom, the Governor's visit always precedes that of the Viceroy to the Madras Presidency.

THE Secretary of State has selected Mr. J. Oliphant Foster as Assistant Architect to the Government of India, in place of Mr. E. M. Thomas, who has been deputed as consulting Architect to the Government of Madras. Mr. Foster will join his appointment about the middle of October.

MAJOR T. C. Plowden, Deputy Commissioner of Akola, was entertained on Monday, on the eve of his departure on furlough to England, at the residence of Mr. W. G. Slaney, First Class Magistrate, when nearly 200 Indians, officials and non-officials, were present. Mr. Slaney will act as Deputy Commissioner during Major Plowden's absence, which will be for nearly ten months.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE CAWNPORE RIOT. I refer to the Cawnpore riot with reluctance, because while Moslem feeling, owing to the reverses suffered by Islam elsewhere, is in a state of tension, the calm and dispassionate advice of a compatriot, although it may be given in all good faith, is liable to be misunderstood. When the sound and sensible advice of the Aga Khan, their most sagacious and trusted leader, on Turkish affairs, was resented by many of his co-religioniste, it is quite conceivable that when an Indian says something which runs counter to their wounded susceptibilities of the moment, he is likely to fare worse. Even supposing that the demolition of the washing place attached to the Machli Bazar mosque formed an integral part of the sacred edifice, and that the Mahomedans had a legitimate grievance, there was no justification for an unlawful assembly and a disturbance. Those who inflamed the crowd, are morally responsible for the bloodshed, which I sincerely and deeply deplore, because the men who have lost their lives were ignorant and misguided, and were mere tools in the hands of the agitators. I dare say that such among the Mahomedans as are capable of taking an impartial view of the situation are sorry for the Cawnpore affair as a reflection upon a community, which is proud of its loyalty, and which seeks to direct all its public movements by strictly constitutional means. In the present instance, all lawful means had not been exhausted. A petition to the Viceroy had been resolved upon, and the Mahomedans might have awaited his final decision. The lower orders of Moslems are particularly inflamable when their religious feelings are worked upon, and while education and refinement have not yet penetrated to the masses, they are liable to be swayed easily by passion and unreason. In Cawnpore they might have been kept as well in hand as they were in Karachi, where feeling was much exercised over a similar act of "sacrilege," but the tact and discretion of their local leaders resulted in the preservation of peace, and restoration of the mosque which had been partly demolished. The dangerous attitude of the mob in Cawnpore on the day of the disturbance has minimised the chances, if there were any, of the restoration which has been demanded. To the deputation, which waited upon Sir James Meston, his Honour gave clearly to understand that "the Government cannot accept, or appear to accept, the dictation of force."

THE CASE PREJUDGED. The indignation meetings held over the Cawnpore affair will not conduce to reason or tranquility. There is unfortunately a strong disposition to prejudge the case. A meeting held under the auspices of a Moslem Society in Bombay deplored "the sad, avoidable and unhappy loss of life." The loss of life is deplored by every one. But the circumstances, under which it has occurred, are the subject of an inquiry, and the whole truth will be known, when it is concluded. The meeting then passed a resolution expressing "the feelings of resentment aroused by such a high-handed action of the local authorities of Cawnpore," and it was followed up by another, deputing a representative to Cawnpore to interview the officials "with a view to get the fullest particulars respecting the unhappy event, and also to co-operate with the other Moslem leaders, who are on the spot, in order to learn the true and real cause of the riot." The two resolutions are mutually contradictory. I hope the Mahomedans will suffer themselves to be guided by their real leaders, because I am confident that they will guide them aright.

SIR ADAMJI PEERBHOY. The Bohris are Moslems, but they have none of the warm and vehement temperament of the average Moslem. Their coolness is imperturbable. They are shrewd and calculating, tactful and sagacious. There is an Indian proverb that among all races and communities, the Bohri is the most diplomatic and shrewd, and that to attempt to surpass him in this quality, would be sheer madness. Sir Adamji Peerbhoy was the best type of a Bohri, patient and laborious, practical and wide-awake, with a considerable reserve of the mildness of spirit that turneth away wrath, and may be turned, on occasions, to account. By an exercise of these virtues he amassed a fortune, and rose to distinction. His distinguishing merit lay in his generosity and benevolence. Herein he was unlike the ordinary Bohri, whose saving and thrifty nature is a bye-word among Indians. He gave freely, and gave chiefly for the benefit of his own community. Although the total of his charities has, owing to insufficient information, been variously estimated, it came to a magnificent amount. The desire for honours must have acted with him, as with other Indians, as an additional incentive to his benevolence, and the Government marked their appreciation by making him a Sheriff, and subsequently conferring upon him a Knighthood. Sir Adamji wore his distinctions meekly and modestly, and retained his simplicity and native politeness to the end of his days.

A CHAMPION OF THE PARSIS. As an old citizen of Calcutta, who is held in respect by the Parsis, Mr. Rustomji Manekji may be supposed to have a right to speak on their behalf as their representative. He has addressed a letter to Lord Carmichael, setting forth the claims of the Parsis of Calcutta to representation in the Corporation of that city. The Government are going to reconstitute the Corporation, and they propose to allot a certain number of seats to Mahomedans. The principle of the proposed scheme may be open to question, and it is certain to be opposed by the Bengalees. Mr. Rustomji, however, seems to have accepted this principle in his plea for the recognition of the Parsis to a distinct position in the Municipality of Calcutta. He reminds his Lordship that the Parsis are "the remnant of a once mighty race," and adds, "it is no idle boast of ours, when we affirm that we are India's foremost captains of industry." He says that in Bombay the majority of the seats in the Corporation are held by Parsis, which, if it were true, would be as amazing as it would be scandalous, in view of the rights and interests of other communities. Mr. Rustomji, waxing eloquent on the manifold merits of his community, says, "it is through Parsi philanthropy that Bombay has been the lovely and beautiful city it is to-day, abounding in all the luxuries and pleasures of a modern Western city." It is clear that the proud chronicler of the glories of his race will not allow his story to suffer in the telling. Even though his facts were correct, and his arguments sound, they have not even a remote relevancy to his contention that the Parsis should be allowed special representation in the civic life of Calcutta. I do not think the Parsis in Calcutta number more than a few hundred, all told, men, women and children, and taking them at their own valuation, it cannot be maintained that their communal interest demands special recognition and representation, and that without it, their interest is bound to suffer. The Parsis are to be counted by thousands in Bombay. This city is their headquarters, where the bulk of this race resides, and yet their prayer for special representation on the Legislative Council was not granted. If in this case the grounds for the refusal were just and reasonable, the Governor of Bengal will have no difficulty in brushing aside the claim made on behalf of a few hundred of the community by a too ardent advocate of the race.

A PATRIOTIC GIFT. The magnificent gift of ten lakhs by Dr. Rash Behari Ghose to the Calcutta University has been hailed with delight by his countrymen, as the object is truly patriotic, namely, the welfare and advancement of India. The pious Indian will still go on devoting his wealth to religious foundations and the maintenance of religious orders. But with the progress of enlightenment, munificent donations will also be forthcoming in aid of scientific and technical instruction. Mr. Tata set the example by founding the Research Institute, and Dr. Ghose has made his benefaction for a similar purpose. Four University chairs will be established, and it is stipulated that they shall always be filled by Indians. There will also be eight studentships, each of the annual value of Rs. 900, each professor having two students under his care. It is also provided that every professor, before appointment, should receive special training in Europe, America and Japan. The East has been deeply impressed by the marvellous progress of Japan, and the scheme of Dr. Ghose fully recognizes the value of instruction at the best educational centres in foreign countries. Dr. Ghose has included a significant provision in the terms of his endowment, namely, that the professors sent abroad shall not study law. Although the donor himself is a distinguished lawyer, he perceives that the market for what are known as the learned professions has been over-stocked, and that the result is failure and disappointment experienced by not a few of their members. He also perceives that the material advancement of the country depends in a large measure, upon other industries, besides agriculture, and that scientific and technical knowledge is the necessary preparation for them.

DION.

A MONEY-LENDER'S FATE.

KILLED BY A FALL.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon by Mr. G.F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, concerning the death of Gena Hatha, a Marwari money-lender, residing at Kamattipura. The allegation was that Gena died in a struggle with Mahadeo Dhakn.

The son of the deceased Marwari deposed that about 5 o'clock in the evening on August 17, Mahadeo and his wife came to his father's shop to redeem certain ornaments pledged with him some month previously. There was some despute regarding the interest to be charged on the money advanced. An altercation ensued and Mahadeo abused the witness and his father. He also gave a hard blow to the deceased. The witness held Mahadeo's hard, but he freed himself and gave the deceased two or three more blows, and subsequently picked him up and thew him into the gutter, and while he was on the ground Mahadeo also kicked him. The witness's father lay bleeding and unconscious and was taken to the hospital.

In reply to questions from Mahadeo, the witness said that he had not assaulted Mahadeo with a bamboo stick. He also deined that Mahadeo was assaulted by four Marwaris. It was not true that Mahadeo was the first to go to the police.

Fatulla Haji Ahmed said he saw the deceased and Mahadeo struggling, by which he meant that they were exchanging blows. The first witness was standing on a box and was beating Mahadeo with a bamboo. Mahadeo was bleeding from the top of his head. While Mahadeo was returning from the shop, the deceased, the first witness and a boy clapped their hands and shouted 'Hurrah.' At this, Mahadeo went back to the shop, entered it and again blows were exchanged with the deceased. The first witness and the boy began to shout for the police. Mahadeo came out of the shop, but the deceased would not allow him to go. The deceased was holding Mahadeo by his dhotar. Mahadeo jumped down from the shop, when the deceased lost his balance and fell on the road. Witness did not think Mahadeo delibrately threw him down. The deceased was blind in one eye.

Dugroo Luxmon, a cart driver, deposed to having seen some five marwarees, including the first witness, assaulting the deceased. Witness then corroborated Fatulla as regards the cause which led to the fall of the deceased from the shop on to the road and denied that Mahadeo had thrown him down.

After some other witnesses were examined, Captain Prescott, House Surgeon of the Sir J. J. Hospital, was examined. He described the injuries he found on the body of the deceased, and said that, in his opinion, the cause of death was fracture and dislocation of the third cervical vertebra. The deceased must have fallen on his neck.

The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by his breaking his neck by falling from a shop while struggling with Mahadeo Tukaram.

Dr. Imms, Forest Zoologist, Research Institute, Dehra Dun, has resigned his appointment. Mr. Beeson, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Punjab, will officiate temporarily.

TURKS' BREACH OF TREATY.

POWERS TO USE COERCION.

SIGNIFICANT ACTION BY RUSSIA.

WARSHIPS WITHDRAWN.

BULGARIAN DISTRUST OF GREECE.

SOFIA, Aug 19.

Bulgaria has been informed that the Powers are concerting measures with a view to compelling Turkey to respect the Treaty of London.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The Powers are holding consultations regarding further representations to Turkey on account of her advance into Thrace, but nothing is known in London confirmatory of the belief held in Sofia that the Powers are concerting measures to apply compulsion to Turkey.

ENQUIRY INTO MASSACRES.

The Carnegie International Peace Foundation has appointed a commission to investigate impartially the reported massacres in the Balkans, and the economic consequences of the Balkan war.—Reuter.

MEASURES AGAINST TURKEY.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Pending representations by the Powers, the papers are indulging in some speculation concerning the possible action by Russia against Turkey, in which connection the withdrawal of two Russian warships from the Bosphorus to Sebastopol is quoted by the *Times* as a significant hint that they may return in a less peaceful fashion, while Constantinople and Asia Minor are left unguarded with the whole army in Thrace.

The *Daily Mail* remarks that the difficulty for Europe is that the questions of the future of Constantinople and Asia Minor and the control of the Dardanelles may well be raised again.

NEW BULGAR STORY.

A curious situation has arisen between Greece and Bulgaria, the latter accusing the Greeks of informing the Turks of the date of their evacuation of different places, so that the Turks might immediately re-occupy them. The Greeks deny the allegation, but the Bulgarians adhere to it, declaring that the Greeks have always acted in unison with the Turks against the Bulgarians. —Reuter.

SMALL TOWN CAPTURED.

SOFIA, Aug. 20.

The Turks have occupied Kuchukkakvak, in the Gumurjina district, inflicting casualties on the small Bulgarian garrison.—Reuter.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH UNITED STATES CONTINUED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.

A conference between Mr. Lind and President Huerta late last night is believed to have resulted in an understanding, which will render possible the continuance of negotiations.—Reuter.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.

The Mexican Government has intimated to all the Legations that the negotiations between Mr. Lind and President Huerta are continuing cordially.—Reuter.

PRINCESS INDIRA.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE AGAIN ANNOUNCED.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

A telegram to the *Daily Mail* from St. Moritz says that the Gaekwar of Baroda, who with his family has been spending the summer there, states that Princess Indira has left for London to marry Prince Jitendra, a brother of the Maharajah of Cooch Behar.—Reuter.

[The approaching marriage of Princess Indira has been announced on several occasions only to be followed by contradictions. This is the second time that it has been stated that she is to marry Prince Jitendra of Cooch Behar. Her engagement to him was authoritatively announced in Calcutta a few months ago, and the date of the wedding was given as May 5. Preparations for the happy event were undoubtedly made at "Doodla,"—the Cooch Behar residence in Calcutta,—and it was reported that a deputation of leading officers of the State actually left Calcutta with the intention of escorting the bride from Bombay. However, on Friday, May 2, Princess Indira suddenly telegraphed from Baroda to Prince Jitendra in Calcutta, breaking off the engagement. It had already been arranged that the Gaekwar and the Maharani should sail for England by the mail steamer "Egypt" on the following day and it was hurriedly decided that the Princess should accompany her parents. Accordingly she came with them to Bombay on the Saturday morning and left for Europe. The reason which was given for the cancelling of the engagement was the racial difference between the couple.

Prince Jitendra went to England some time later than this.]

SUN-YAT-SEN.

TOKIO, Aug. 20.

Sun-Yat-Sen is going to England, via Canada.—Reuter.

WHITE AUSTRALIA.

INCIDENT ON ORIENT LINER.

EMPLOYMENT OF CEYLONESE DOCTOR OPPOSED.

PERTH, Aug. 20.

The West Australia Labour Federation has protested to the Postmaster-General against the employment of a coloured doctor on board the liner "Orontes."

The Orient officials explain that the doctor is a highly qualified Ceylonese and was engaged at Colombo for the voyage to Australia.—Reuter.

CHINESE RAILWAY.

KRUPPS OFFER A BIG LOAN FOR MONOPOLY.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

A telegram from Peking states that the German firm of Carlowitz, through its Hong-Kong manager, who is also a director of the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank, have offered to advance to the Governor of Yunnan three million pounds sterling for the construction of railways from Yunnanfu eastward to Poseting, on the West River, Messrs. Carlowitz furnishing the railway material.

Messrs. Carlowitz, who represent Krupps, are to have a twenty years' monopoly of all Government contracts for the supply of arms and ammunition, and mining and other machinery, besides extensive mining concessions along the projected railway.

Messrs. Carlowitz say that the German Legation has approved the proposal, but the Legation denies all knowledge of it.—Reuter.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

NANCHANG OCCUPIED BY NORTHERNERS.

HANKOW, Aug. 20.

The right wing of the Northerners occupied Nanchang onMonday evening, the rebel commander fleeing south-east with a thousand men. He is being hotly pursued.—Reuter.

STEAMER AGROUND.

MISHAP TO "DRACHENFES" IN THE CANAL.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

A Lloyd's telegram from Port Said says that the steamer "Drachenfels," from Calcutta, has grounded in the Canal and is leaking in number one hold. She will be surveyed.—Reuter.

[The "Drachenfels," Captain C. Bulling, left Calcutta on July 25 after having loaded for Hamburg and Bremen.]

AVIATOR'S SUCCESS.

PARACHUTE DROP FROM A MONOPLANE.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

A French aviator named Pegond, last evening, dropped by parachute from a monoplane at the Chatesufort aerodrome, while a thousand feet up. He landed without a scratch and the aeroplane came to earth a hundred yards away.—Reuter.

HOARD OF A PIONEER SCOT.

LEFT TO ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 19.

A pioneer Scotsman, named William Robbie, who was a nonagenarian and supposed to be indigent, has died at Ballarat.

He bequeathed thirty thousand pounds sterling to Aberdeen University. His relatives, none of whom is in Australia, receive £650 and Ballarat Hospital £50.—Reuter.

CONGO RUBBER.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 20.

According to trustworthy information, the Minister of the Colonies is about to issue an urgent decree for the almost complete exemption of the Congo rubber export duties.—Reuter.

EUROPEANS WOUNDED IN PERSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 20.

A telegram from Teheran says that two Belgians, M. Fuhrmann, Director of Customs, and M. Depir, captain of the Persian Customs Service vessel, have been attacked by Arabs, while on an excursion near Mohammerah, and wounded.—Reuter.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN.

PARIS, Aug. 20.

M. Regnault has been appointed Ambassador to Japan in succession to M. Gerard, retired.—Reuter.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

HARRY THAW.

RE-ARRESTED AT QUEBEC.

CANADIAN AUTHORITIES IN A DILEMMA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.

A telegram from Coatinook, Quebec, states that Harry Thaw has been arrested at the request of a United States sheriff.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The Canadian authorities are in some difficulty about Thaw whether to deport him as an undesirable, transfer him to the American police as an escaped criminal lunatic, or allow extradition proceedings to be instituted.

Thaw is determined to fight the case to the last, and a long legal struggle is anticipated.—Reuter.

ULSTER'S ARMY.

SPECIAL DEMONSTRATION PLANNED.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

In view of expected developments, it is understood that there will be a great march past of the whole of the Ulster volunteer force at the end of September.

Colonel Wallace, Grand Master of the Orange Order, has already appealed to all members, who are not yet enrolled in the force, to enrol immediately, and now Sir Edward Carson has sent a letter to the Unionist clubs in Ulster urging all, who are eligible, to join without delay. He says even old men can guard homes and property, releasing the young and active for whatever work may be necessary.

Mr. Lundon, M. P., speaking at Limerick, said he had a message from Mr. Redmond that Home Rule, with the consent of the King, would be the law of the land next June.—Reuter.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

ONE HUNDRED PEOPLE KILLED.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 19.

A dynamite truck exploded in a street of the suburb of Tacubaya.

Over one hundred persons were killed, mostly women and children.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The deaths are announced of General Sir Martin Dillon, and Mr. Graham Kerr, Governor of Berber.—Reuter.

[General Sir Martin Dillon G.C.B. C.S.I., was born in June, 1826, and entered the Army in 1843. He served in the Punjab in 1848-49, the Kohat Pass in 1850, Crimea, 1856; the Indian Mutiny, 1857-59; China, 1860; Abyssinia, 1867-68. He was Brigade-Major on the Nepal Frontier, Assistant Adjutant-General in China, Military Secretary in Bombay, Military Secretary in Abyssinia (A. D. C. to the Queen), Military Secretary to the Government of India, Adjutant-General in Gibraltar, Assistant Military Secretary at headquarters, commanded the Lucknow and Rawalpindi Divisions in 1884-88, Colonel of the West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own) in 1897, Commissioner of the Duke of York's Royal Military School, and Colonel Commandant of the Rifle Brigade in 1904. He was raised to the rank of General in 1893 when he retired.

The late Mr. John Graham Kerr, F.R.S., was a son of the late Mr. James Kerr, principal of Hooghly College, Calcutta. He was born in 1869, and was educated in the Universities of Edinburgh and Cambridge. He spent two years in zoological explorations in South America, especially on the Pilcomayo River, in 1889-91, and in 1896-97 made a special expedition to the Gran Chaco to investigate the habits and life-history of South American lungfish (*lepidosiren*). From 1897 to 1902 he served as Demonstrator in Animal Morphology in the University of Cambridge, was Walsingham medallist in 1898, Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, 1898-1904, and in the latter year won the Neill Prize of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He was appointed Regius Professor of Zoology in the University of Glasgow in 1902, and in 1909 was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.]

A DACOIT CAPTURED.

CHARGED WITH MURDER AT GUJRANWALA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Aug. 20.

A well-kown dacoit, Bhagoo, a terror of Gujranwala and the neighbouring districts, has been captured by Mr. Boring, District Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala. He is on trial before Mr. T. B. Deaks, First Class Magistrate, Gujranwala, along with Sirdar Bahadur Amirbay Khan, retired Risaldar, 9th Bengal Lancers, and five others, for the murder of the Zailadar of Jandiala in the district of Gujranwala.

TWO MEN ELECTROCUTED.

FATAL CONTACT WITH LIVE ELECTRIC WIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 20.

At 10 o'clock last night, two servants employed at Rozario's boarding house, when leaving the compound to go home, came in contact with a live electric wire, which had fallen in the dark, and were instantly killed. Further damage was averted by the prompt action of Sergt.-Major Terry, who rushed from his house and stopped the traffic on both sides of the narrow road.

LORD WILLINGDON AT POONA.

PRESENT AT CONVENT CELEBRATION.

ADDRESS PRESENTED BY PUPILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 20.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon this evening presided at an entertainment in the Convent of Jesus andMary given by theSisters to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the institution. Their Excellencies were received by Madam Angela, the Sister Superior and the Right Rev. Dr. Doering, R. C. Bishop of Poona, and conducted to one of the large classrooms, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, where were assembled, among others, the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, the Hon. Mr. Pattani, the Members of the Council, Lady Barret, Mr. and Mrs. M. Kennedy, Sir Dorab and Lady Tata, Sir Cawasji and Lady Jehangir, Rev. Fr. Bruder and many others.

Miss B. Fitzpatrick, one of the senior pupils, presented an address of welcome to Their Excellencfes on behalf of the pupils, the text of which was as follows:—

Your Excellencies,—Permit us to express the grateful thanks of all present for the honour you have done us by kindly giving your patronage to our jubilee entertainment.

We deem it a privilege and pleasure to accord Your Excellencies a hearty welcome and to assure you of our deep appreciation of the kind interest you evince in our institution, the fact being forcibly brought home to us by Your Excellencies' gracious presence here this evening.

The favour you have done us will be long and happily remembered, and will prove a great encouragement to us to pursue, with ardour, the studies that train our hearts and minds in the practice of those virtues that will render us good, useful and loyal citizens in our various positions in life. Need we say that it will always be a great honour and pleasure for us to entertain Your Excellencies any time you favour us with a visit, and to assure you of our sincere gratitude for all that is so liberally done by the Government for the promotion and extension of the inestimable benefits of good, sound, moral and physical education for all classes without distinction.

Thanking Your Excellencies once more for your kind patronage, and wishing your Excellencies a very happy and prosperous career in India, good health, longlife and every blessings.—We are, etc.

An entertainment followed, which included, besides some pretty dances by the junior and senior pupils, an excellently acted drama entitled, 'Christians under Trojan.'

Their Excellencies remained till the end of the programme which lasted a couple of hours.

To-morrow there will be an entertainment by the junior pupils.

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

OPENING OF SESSIONS AT MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 20.

The second annual Agricultural Co-operative Conference was opened this afternoon at the Durbar Hall in the palace, Mandalay, by the Hon. Mr. H. J. Eales, C. S. I., in the presence of a number of officials and six hundred Burman delegates.

The Chairman, regretting the absence of His Honour theLieutenant-Governor, dwelt on the progress made and stated that the number of co-operative credit societies had doubled since the 1911 conference. He reviewed the history of the societies in Burma and at the close of his speech he conferred honours on two of the delegates. Other addresses followed.

H. M. S. "SWIFTSURE."

PROPOSED VISIT TO RANGOON IN SEPTEMBER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 20.

An intimation has been received that His Excellency Rear-Admiral R. H. Peirse, C. B., M. V. O., Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies, with H. M. S. "Swiftsure", will visit Rangoon in September arriving on the 17th and leaving on the 24th.

INDIAN FINANCE.

QUESTION OF STATE BANK FOR INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

The *Statesman* states that the belief is prevalent in Calcutta that, as a result of the sittings of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance, a proposal will be advanced for the establishment of a State Bank in India. The paper strongly urges that no step of this kind should be taken until there has been a full inquiry in the principal commercial centres of India itself.

HOUSE SEARCHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

In consequence of a warrant received from the Magistrate of Sylhet, the Criminal Investigation Department, Calcutta, yesterday searched the Bijoya Press in Patuatola Lane, off Harrison Road, and a students' mess in Bow Bazar Street, No 65. Nothing is known so far as to the object of the searches. It is said that a large mass of documents was seized in the course of the raid and is to be sent to the Magistrate of Sylhet.

POONA PILGRIMS.

REQUEST FOR BRIDGE ACROSS BHIMA.

DEPUTATION WAITS ON LORD WILLINGDON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, Aug. 20.

Some members of the Pandharpur Municipalty waited on His Excellency Lord Willingdon this afternoon at the Council Hall, for the purpose of presenting a memorial requesting that the Government might be pleased to reconsider the question of the construction of a bridge across the river Bhima near Pandharpur. The memorial set out that the town of Pandharpur is situated on the right bank of the sacred river Bhima, popularly known as Chandrabhaga and has a population of 28,000 souls. In it is situated the shrine of the God Vithoba, to which between three and four hundred thousand pilgrims repair every year, to the four fairs which are held during the months of February, April, July and October. As the Bhima is not fordable during seven months in the year, great inconvenience is caused to the people visiting the town. In 1907 the Barsi Light Railway opened a branch to Pandharpur but the station being on the other side of the river the old inconvenience remains. The Municipality now requested the Government to get the railway company, which contemplates carrying the railway across the river to build a bridge which will take both railway and vehicular traffic, the Municipality being willing to bear the extra cost of its construction.

To this memorial Lord Willingdon returned no definite reply. The deputation was received by His Excellency privately, the Press being excluded, but it is understood that a sympathetic reply was given to the memorialists.

CALCUTTA HOUSE PROPERTY.

INCREASE OF 25 LAKHS IN VALUATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

Calcutta prospers in spite of Delhi. Owners of house property in Calcutta apprehended that rents would fall, and that the number of vacant houses would increase, but the general and intermediate revaluations carried out in 1912-13 show an increase of nearly 25 lakhs, or 27. 86 per cent, upon the previous valuation of those premises. The total remissions on account of vacancies show only an increase of 6.4 per cent over that of the preceding year. The assessed annual valuation of the city on March 31, 1913, was Rs. 3,92,81,574, as compared with Rs. 3,77,83,567 in March 1912, an increase of nearly 15 lakhs.

THE RECENT FLOODS.

THREE MORE DEATHS REPORTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

His Excellency the Governor will reach here on Friday to preside over the Town Hall meeting in connection with the flood relief.

An official report states that the district officers of Burdwan and Hughly are applying to the Zemindars for seedlings to replant in the flooded areas.

In Birbhoom, one thousand bighas have been destroyed by the flood.

Three more flood deaths are reported from south Khanakul.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

The Governor Lord Carmichael will preside at a mass meeting in the Town Hall for the initiation of a relief fund in aid of the sufferers in the Burdwan division, and for the appointment of a Relief Committee. All the funds will be amalgamated into one central relief fund, and further appeals will be made in consequence of the increasing evidence of distress. Besides Lord Carmichael, the speakers will include the Maharaja of Burdwan, the Hon. Mr. P. C. Lyon, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. B. Chukerbutty, the President of the Bengal Chamber, and Mr. Surendranath Banerjee.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

SERVICES OF ANOTHER JUDGE APPLIED FOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.).

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20

The Calcutta High Court will close for the long vacation from September 5 to November 15 next. Justices Imam and Chapman will be the vacation judges. It is understood that the Chief Justice of Bengal has applied for the sanction of another judge for the High Court, thus bringing up the total strength to twenty.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT IN MAURITIUS.

SERVICES OF INDIAN OFFICER WANTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 20.

The Mauritius Government have applied for the services of an officer from India for three years to institute co-operative credit societies among the Indian population of the Island, as a result of Mr. Willerforce's recent visit to Mauritius.

REFRACTORY SHIP'S OFFICER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 20.

The Captain of the S.S. "Reverton" in Karachi prosecuted the Chief Officer of his vessel for disorderly behaviour and threatening to assault him. The Magistrate sentenced him to one month's imprisonment.

TRADE SCANDAL.

OFFICES SEARCHED IN MADRAS.

BOOKS OF INDIAN COMPANY SEIZED BY POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 20.

Under instructions from Mr. P. Hannyngton, Commissioner of Police, Inspector Ganaprakasam Pillay of the Intelligence Department has searched the premises of the India-Burma Trading Coy., Ltd. This concern was floated in February, 1912, with a share capital of Rs 50,00,000, and T. Chinnatamby Moodeliar was appointed secretary. The services of one Mr. Czay were also engaged as an assistant in the company. The company dealt mostly in produce, and T. Chinnatamby Moodeliar is alleged to have appointed about twenty agents in the mofussil for the purpose of buying produce for the company. These agents, it is further alleged, took up 40 shares each in the company, paying at the rate of Rs. 25 per share. A salary of Rs 50 a month is said to have been fixed for each agent but as for a considerable period no salaries had been paid, there were complaints. Eventually, some of the agents gave intimation to the police and, as a result, a search took place at the premises of the company. The house of T. Chinnatamby Moodeliar in Singanna Naik Street was also searched. The Police are now in possession of all the books of the company as also of a sum of Rs 200 odd which Chinnatamby Moodeliar handed over as being the cash balance on hand.

RANGOON PORT RETURNS.

RECORD TONNAGE OF VESSELS DURING PAST YEAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 20.

The figures given in the annual report of the Rangoon Port Commissioners for the past year, show a satisfactory state of affairs. The receipts were Rs. 43, 93, 456, against an expenditure of Rs. 35,95,793. The cargo from sea-going vessels landed on the wharves and pontoons showed an increase of 23 per cent, the increase being due mainly to the abnormal imports of paddy from India between July and September last year.

The total net tonnage registered of vessels entering the port was the largest on record, namely, 28,62,668 tons, as compared with 26,40,342 tons in the previous year.

The work in connection with the river training scheme is progressing satisfactorily, the total expenditure being Rs. 1,11,36,400, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,50,00,000, in connection with the deepening of Monthly Point Channel. The Port Commissioners expect, by January, another dredger at a cost Rs. 87,07,500.

AGRA RIOT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, Aug. 20.

Captain Paterson, Cantonment Magistrate, Agra, is trying a riot case in which two factions of wealthy butchers are concerned. Karim Bux, Elahibux and others are the complainants while Mohamad Shafi and others are the accused.

After hearing the evidence for the prosecution the magistrate framed charges against the accused under section 147 and 323, I. P. C. There being many witnesses, the case is being heard from day to day and the proceedings are being watched by a crowd of spectators.

DALLAS COMEDY COMPANY.

AMUSING PERFORMANCE OF "THE GLAD EYE."

The Dallas Comedy Company has no reason to complain of its reception in Bombay, for once more it was difficult to find a vacant seat in the Excelsior Cinematograph Theatre. They gave a most amusing performance of "The Glad Eye," a piece which is well-known by reputation, and it was evidently much enjoyed in all parts of the house. The company seems to do its best work in plays of the lightest kind, and it could hardly have been better suited than in this, a piece which exaggerates possibilities to the extreme, but which consists of a succession of most absurd situations too rapid to allow one to think about their feasibility. It deals with two naughty French husbands who, living in the country, find that frequent trips to Paris are essential to their well-being. Therefore in order to excuse themselves to their wives they invent a friendship with a well-known aeronaut and everytime he announces a flight in his famous airship, they obtain a holiday of several days on the pretext of joining him. One of them has a penchant for the lady of 'The Glad Eye' one Kiki who is engaged in the fur-trade. During one of the husband's flights she delivers some furs at the house of one of them, M. Poliguac, and they return the same evening They find however from a Reuter's telegram that the famous airship has not yet returned to earth, according to programme, and attempt to get away. Their escape is cut off and then ensues a series of violent complications in which a burglary, a wonderful spiritualistic seance, the real aeronaut and above all the glad eye of Kiki are all concerned. In the end there is a full *expose* and the forgiveness of the wives.

The whole company did very well, especially Messrs. Henry Dallas and J.W. Austin, the husbands. Miss Nell Compton was an admirable Kiki, and the parts of the wives were well played by Mrs. Henry Dallas and Miss Irene Haismann.

The piece will be repeated this evening.

Harbour Investigation at Cochin to be temporarily suspended, as there is no need of any further boring on the bar, since it has been ascertained that there is no rocky bed. The next operation that is to be conducted is dredging the bar. Since no special allotment is made for this purpose, a Committee is to be appointed to levy landing and shipping dues, out of which the expenditure for dredging is to be met. The Executive Engineer in charge of the investigation will shortly move the Government, through the Collector of Malabar, for the early appointment of this Committee.

BOREGAON TRIAL VERDICT.

TELEGRAPH OFFICIAL GUILTY.

COLLINS SENT TO PRISON FOR THREE MONTHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, Aug. 20.

Major T. C. Plowden, District Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case, in which James Collins, a European, lately Telegraph Maintenance Inspector of the G. I. P. Railway, stood charged under Section 101 (b) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, in that he, being a railway servant, when on duty at Katepurna Railway Station on April 25 endangered the safety of persons travelling by train by not fully complying with the orders, which he, as a railway servant, was bound by the terms of his employment to obey and of which he had due notice, in that he failed to apply to the Neale's Ball Token Instrument on the Boregaon side at Katepurna Railway Station, the full mechanical test, as laid down in the said orders, for testing, the locking mechanism of such instruments, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 101 (b) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

To this charge the accused pleaded not guilty.

ORIGIN OF CHARGE.

The case had arisen out of the very serious accident caused by the 356 up passenger running into the 322 up goods on the morning of April 30 in the vicinity of mileage 375 between the two adjacent stations of Katepurna and Boragoan on the G.I.P.Railway system. The loss of life was deplorable, 29 persons being killed on the spot and one died shortly afterwards from his injuries. The number injured was 82; of this number 17 were severely injured and 3 of them died subsequently. The total death roll was therefore 33 and the total number of persons injured was 79.

Mr. J. R. James, Superintendent of Government Railway Police conducted the prosecution, and the accused was undefended.

In his judgment, Major Plowden stated that the facts of the accident were undisputed and were as follows:—

On April 30 the 322 up transhipped goods left Katepurna, the station immediately preceding Boregaon on the up side at 4-10 a. m. The train proceeded as far as the outer signal of Boregaon station, where the driver found the signal against him and pulled up the train. The driver Munchershaw Sorabji looked at his watch and found the time to be 4-23 a.m. After a wait of about 30 minutes both the outer and home signals were lowered and the driver took steps to move his train on. He found that he could not start the train; he, therefore, backed a short distance of about 1 1-2 yards in order to get sufficient impetus to enable the engine to pull its load. He was on the point of putting his lever in the fore-gear when he felt a push forward; he immediately stopped his engine and went back to see what had happened.

TIME OF ACCIDENT.

He found that his train had been run into by another train. This train proved to be the 356 passenger which had left Katepurna at 4-35 a.m. The running time between Katepurna and Boregaon for this train is eleven minutes, and the Guard O'Neill, and the engine-driver, Conroy, estimated, that when the passenger train pitched into the goods train, the former had been running about 8 or 9 minutes. The time at which the collision occurred was therefore about 5-4 a.m. The guard of the passenger train (O'Neill) stated that when he first looked at his watch after the accident the time was 6-20 but that witness was knocked about in his brake and apparently rendered temporarily unconscious and it was clear that he must have looked at his watch some time after the collision took place.

Katepurna and Boregaon stations are on the single line of rail between Shegaon and Nagpur. All trains on this line are worked by the Absolute Block System. The object of the Absolute Block System is to prevent more than one train from running between any two stations on the same linear the same time.

After minutely explaining the working of the signalling, which concerned this case, the Magistrate proceeded to state that it was clearly established by the evidence of prosecution witnesses, Munchershaw Sorabji, the driver of the goods train, Conroy, driver of the passenger train, Atmaram Pandurang, assistant station master, Katepurna, and Madhusudan, Sub-inspector, Government Railway Police, that each of the drivers had a ball token, or other words each driver possessed the necessary authority to proceed. It has been explained that when a train is on a section the two connected instruments at either end of the section are locked and that they can only be unlocked by a ball token being inserted into either one or other of them. Under normal circumstances the initial step towards unlocking is done by the operator of the receiving station who obtains the ball token necessary for the purpose from the guard of the train for the safe progress of which the section has been blocked.

THE BALL TOKEN.

Now we know for a fact that the goods train neither reached its immediate destination, Boregaon, nor returned to Katepurna, and also that the ball token with the driver of it never left his possession till it was made over to Sub-Inspector Madhusudan on the afternoon of April 30. Therefore neither of the connected instruments at Katepurna or Boregaon could have been unlocked with the ball token, which was the only one that should have been used by either the operator at Katepurna or the operator at Boregaon. Further, neither of the two instruments could be unlocked by any ball token used on the section in rear of Katepurna (i.e. between Boregaon and Yawalkhed), because on alternate sections ball tokens of different gauges are used so as to ensure that the block instrument can be unlocked by means of a ball belonging to an alternate section. The ball tokens used on the Katepurna-Murtizapur section only go into the instrument at Katepurna connected with the one at Murtizapur. This was practically de-

trated in court by Mr. Campbell, and was not disputed by the accused. It was, therefore, impossible for the operator at Katepurna, even if he was sufficiently careless, to unlock the Boregaon side instrument at his station with the ball token handed over to him by the guard of the 356 passenger, which token was the authority for the train to proceed from Murtizapur to Katepurna, and which had to be used for unlocking the Murtizapur side instrument at Katepurna in order to clear back the section between Katepurna and Murtizapur. Nor is there any question of either of the connected instruments at Boregaon and Katepurna being unlocked by a lost or stray ball token belonging to the Katepurna Boregaon section; elaborate precautions for preventing lost ball tokens being used are prescribed by Rule 30 of the Block Rules. The accused does not allege that either of the connected instruments at Boregaon or Katepurna was improperly unlocked by the use of the ball token prescribed for the section on either side in advance and in rear respectively of these two stations, or by a lost ball token belonging to the Katepurna-Boregaon section, but I have thought it advisable to make clear that the improper unlocking of either of these two connected instruments by either of these means was impossible.

THE SECOND TOKEN.

We find, therefore, that neither of the connected instruments at Katepurna or Boregaon was unlocked either properly or improperly by the use of a ball token. Nevertheless the Boregaon side instrument at Katepurna released a second ball token for the use of the 356 up passenger. The prosecution allege that the Boregaon side instrument at Katepurna was defective on April 30, in that the handle was not locked, as it should have been when it was put to horizontal right for the purpose of obtaining the ball token for the 322 up goods; that this defect contributed to the release of the second ball token taken out for the 356 up passenger; that the accused who was a Telegraph Maintenance Inspector in the service of the G. I. P. Railway and in charge of Shegaon district, within which the station of Katepurna is situated, inspected this instrument on the 25th April, 1913, and failed to apply to it the full mechanical test prescribed for the testing of the locking mechanism of these instruments; that he is, therefore, responsible for the defective condition of the instrument and that through his disobedience of orders he endangered the lives of the travelling public and, therefore, committed an offence under Section 101 (b) of the Railways Act, 1890.

The accused admits that the accident as described, did take place; that he was Telegraph Maintenance Inspector in charge of the Shegaon district within which Katepurna is situated, that he inspected the Boregaon side instrument at Katepurna on 25th April, 1913, in company with overseer Abdul Latif, that he (the accused) did not make the full mechanical test of the locks in each position, in that he failed to test the handle from the horizontal right position and that the orders contained in Circular No. 123 were known to him. He further admits the existence of the defect and that it is due to the misadjustment of the pivot screws of the locking pawl and does not challenge Mr. Campbell's evidence with regard to the defect.

The accused contends that he cannot be held responsible for the accident, and that it should not be held that either the accident or the mis-manipulation of the instruments was the result of the defect in the Boregaon side instrument at Katepurna.

For the above reasons and in view of his honest and straightforward explanations the accused claims to be acquitted.

The principal points for decision were:—(1) Was the misadjustment of the right hand pawl of the Boregaon side instrument at Katepurna in existence, when the accused tested the instrument on April 25.?

(2) If so, does the neglect of the accused to apply the full mechanical test for the testing of the locking mechanism amount to an offence under Section 101 (b) of the Indian Railways Act.

TEST OF THE INSTRUMENT.

With regard to the first question we have it from the evidence of Abdul Latif and the admission of the accused that the accused and Abdul Latif went to Katepurna on April 25 and together attended to the instrument. Beyond these two persons there is no one who can tell us what was actually done to the instrument. The Assistant Station-Master says that he cannot say what these two did to the instrument. He is not competent to tell us; he is not an expert in the mechanism of the machine, on the contrary he is expressly forbidden to interfere with the mechanism and is not entrusted with the key of the case within which it is kept locked. Abdul Latif's evidence is to some extent favourable to the accused, and I see no reason why the accused should challenge it, other than that the evidence is in fact not true. The accused has not been charged with neglect in misadjusting the pawl, because Mr. James for the prosecution very properly pointed out that there was considerable doubt on this point and that the benefit of the doubt should be given to the accused, but with neglect in failing to test the instrument fully in accordance with orders. The testing of the instrument is one of the final operations to be done after the instrument has been examined and any defects found put right. It is immaterial, therefore, whether the defect was pre-existent to the inspection on 25th April. It is therefore unnecessary to come to any finding as to whether the pawls were removed and replaced on April 25 or as to the person who removed and replaced them. A very relevant matter, however, is the inspection made by Nicholas on April 28. Though the accused has not explicitly pleaded that the mis-adjustment was, or might have been caused by Nicholas, a finding, if possible, on this point is very necessary. Now, according to Nicholas, when he received the message calling him to Katepurna station, he went to the accused who told him to go and see if the tumbler dog was giving trouble, and, if so, take it out and put it on one side. He accordingly tested the instrument to see if the trouble was caused by the tumbler dog and finding that it was so caused he removed the tumbler dog. The witness denies that he did anything to the locking pawls beyond cleaning them. Both Atmaram Pandurang, the Assistant Station Master, Katepurna, and Nicholas state that the fault was on the down side of the instrument, that is, on the receiving side—for which the handle has to be at horizontal left—since down trains are passed on by Boregaon and received by Katepurna. So that the fault was that the handle could not be turned from the horizontal left to the vertical position, even though ball tokens had been put into the instrument. For the reasons given I believe that Nicholas is speaking the truth with regard to the explicit instructions given to him by the accused and in face of those instructions which Nicholas appears to have strictly carried out. According to Mr Campbell's evidence, the duties of an overseer when visiting an instrument are to clean and oil it, to correct any defect or incipient defect he may find, and after completing the work to test the instrument properly. Nicholas corrected the only defect he was aware of and cleaned the instrument, but it is clear from his own evidence that he did not test the instrument fully. No evidence has been adduced by either side to show that between April 25 and 28 any persons other than Nicholas inspected the defective instrument, and there was no possibility of any unauthorised person interfering with its mechanism, which was securely locked up. It follows, therefore, that the right pawl was not misadjusted by any one at any time on April 25 after the accused had finished his work on the instrument or on any subsequent date. All the evidence points to the irresistible conclusion that this particular misadjustment of the right locking pawl could only be caused by a human agent, when replacing the pawl, and could not be brought about in any other way. This conclusion is further supported by the past history of the instrument. The history sheet, which covers a period of six years and 3 months from November 1906 to February 1913, does not contain a single instance of this particular defect. If, therefore, the mis-adjustment was not caused through the ordinary wear and tear, cleaning etc., during a period of six years' working, the improbability of it being caused during a working period of six days at the most is so great as to amount to certainty. The only possible conclusion left is that the mis-adjustment of the right pawl was in existence at the time the accused was testing the instrument on April 25 and that if he had made a complete test and tried to see, which he did not, if the handle could be turned from the right horizontal to the vertical position, he must have discovered the defect.

ORDERS FOR TESTING.

For the above reasons, I find the first question in the affirmative.

With regard to the second question, the offence under Section 101 (b) of the Railways Act consists in (1) disobeying any rule or order and (2) thereby endangering the safety of any person. All orders issued to this staff with the object of ensuring that the examination and inspection of block instruments shall be properly and efficiently carried out are, in my opinion, consistent with the general obligation placed on every railway servant by general rule 234 (1). The accused admits that he is acquainted with the orders contained in the circular, and the very designation of the office he held shows that he was bound to obey them. I hold, therefore, that the orders contained in Departmental Circular No. 123 fall within the meaning of the word, "order" used in clause (b) of Section 101. I find all the requirements laid down in the clause.

With regard to the question of endangering the safety of any person, most of the pleadings of the accused are to the effect that if some other person or persons had done their duty properly, the defect in the instrument would not have caused the accident. The accused is not charged with having caused the accident, but with endangering the safety of persons travelling by rail. The circular lays down that inspectors should instruct their overseers in the orders contained in it and it is my belief that Nicholas was never so instructed. For this neglect, of course, accused's predecessor is responsible. Nicholas has already been punished departmentally by dismissal and holding the view that I do regarding his ignorance of his duties I do not consider it either desirable or necessary to direct any further action to be taken against him. But the plea of ignorance does not apply in the case of the accused nor has it been put forward by him. Turning to the certificate entered by the Assistant Station-Master, Katepurna, in Nicholas' diary on April 28, I am unable to hold that it amounts to a certificate of efficiency for the instrument. It seems to me opposed to common sense that a man, who is so ignorant of the mechanism of the instrument that he is forbidden to have anything to do with it and is not entrusted with the key of the case containing it, should be considered competent to certify to the efficiency of the instrument. It is unfortunate that the wording of the certificate does not make clear the real object of it. The certificate of efficiency should be given by the member of the Maintenance staff who inspects the instrument, and should be the Station-Master's authority for using the instrument. The Station Master should be required to certify only the times of arrival and departure of the inspecting official and the period he was at work on the instrument. The most that I can read into the certificate is that the Assistant Station-Master was satisfied that the particular defect he had reported had been removed. Even assuming that the Assistant Station-Master neglected his duty I am of opinion that the arguments with regard to Nicholas' neglect apply here also. But I hold that the certificate was never intended to be, could not be, and in fact was not a certificate of efficiency for the instrument.

THE OPERATOR'S MISTAKE.

One of the principal parts played by the Block Instrument in this combination is the mechanical refusal to release more than one token at a time. If this mechanical check fails the instrument becomes a source of danger. It is immaterial that the human agent takes the initiative in bringing the defect into operation for he is supposed to have an efficient, not a defective instrument in his charge. My opinion is that the operator thought that he must have received the signal and missed it, for it has to be remembered that the goods train had left Katepurna at 4-10 and the running time was over, and the operator had every reason to expect the "train out of section" signal and to have the section cleared back, so when his handle turned when he interfered with it he became confirmed in his impression that the goods train must have arrived and the section cleared back. So with his handle at vertical he proceeded to give the "is line clear" signal for the passenger, and having received in reply the "line is clear" signal from Boregaon he proceeded with the normal process of blocking the section and gave the "obstruction danger" signal, and so obtained the second token for the passenger train. In the circumstances there was every excuse for the operator at Katepurna to give the "is line clear" signal to Boregaon for the passenger, but there was no excuse for the operator at Boregaon to give an affirmative reply, so long as the goods train had not arrived at his station. The operator at Boregaon has been tried seperately for his negligence.

The defect was a contributory cause in that owing to it the instrument at Katepurna failed in two respects. First, it failed to act as a check upon the initial negligence of the operator at Boregaon in omitting to lower the signals for the goods train, for the handle of an efficient instrument would not have come down to the vertical, no matter how long the train was held up on the section and no matter how the operator at Katepurna interfered with the handle. Secondly, it misled the operator at Katepurna into believing that the section had been cleared back, and he could, therefore, ask for the line clear for the passenger. For the reasons given I am of opinion that if any railway servant responsible for the efficient maintenance of block instruments fails to test properly any instrument examined and inspected by him and as a result of such neglect places in the hands of an operator a defective instrument such person endangers the lives of all persons travelling on the section to which the defective instrument pertains and which is used for the working of the section, from the time of his neglect. In the view that I take of the law, the accused's offence was committed and completed on April 25 and no actual loss of life or injury was necessary in order to complete the offence. I, therefore, find in the affirmative on the second question. On the findings recorded I find the accused guilty of the offence with which he has been charged and convict him accordingly under section 101 (b) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

COMMENTS ON THE OFFENCE.

The neglect of the accused was not the neglect of either laziness or apathy; it was rather the neglect of over confidence of a competent workman, who trusted to an eye test instead of applying the proper mechanical test and was deceived by his eyes but he must, nevertheless, suffer for the consequences of his over confidence. I do not propose to take into consideration the fact that the accused has been dismissed from his employment, or his length of service or character, for in the circumstances of the case I do not consider that these points call for consideration any more than they did in the case of the Assistant-Station Master, Boregaon. But there are other points of an extenuating character which do deserve consideration. The first is the accused's frank conduct throughout the trial, and his admissions, which have materially assisted the prosecution. The second is that the accused through no fault of his has had this judgment held over him for a period of about two and a half months. But the most important point is the fact that it was in the accused's power to remedy the defect before the commencement of the joint enquiry held on the accident. The accused visited Katepurna in his official capacity on May 1st and sent the telegram to Mr. Campbell that afternoon. The telegram runs:—356 up pitched into rear of 322 up between Boregaon and Katepurna, both drivers in possession of ball tokens. I have put instruments out of use until inspected by you or Mr. Bould. They appear in good order, Collins." The accused explains that the expression "they appear in good order" meant that externally they were alright, that all the covers were intact. He made no test of either instrument that day. The telegram clearly shows that the accused suspected the instruments, and it is in evidence that the mis-adjustment of the pawl was of such a nature that a quarter turn of the screw would remove it. It was within the accused's power to test the instrument and remedy any defect found and so remove all trace of it and of his negligence with practically no risk of detection of his action. Had he done this, the mystery of the release of the second token would probably never have been solved, and, in consequence, a good deal of unjust suspicion would in all probability have fallen on the operator at Katepurna, and generally the causes which brought about the accident would have been considerably obscured. Having regard to these extenuating circumstances, I consider that half the maximum punishment which this Court is competent to award in the case of a European British subject will meet the ends of justice, and will serve as a warning to other members of the Telegraph Maintenance Staff

I, accordingly, sentence the accused, James Collins, to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment.

"MILKMAID" COMPETITIONS.

The enterprising proprietors of the well-known "Milkmaid" brand of condensed milk are just now commencing a series of competitions which, we are sure will be of interest to all our readers. Ladies who in this country are popularly supposed to have so much time to spare will find in this an opportunity of winning valuable prizes. The first competition, particulars of which were announced in our yesterday's issue and will be published again on Saturday is for an acrostic on the word "Milkmaid" and for the best attempt a prize value Rs. 150 will be given while fifty other consolation prizes will be awarded.

Say "I Will."

Say "I will get rid of this Rheumatism—I will stop this terrible pain—I will be well and strong, able to work and able to enjoy life."

Then go to the nearest Chemist or Medicine Vendor and ask for a bottle of LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.

If a substitute is offered, say "I will have the genuine Little's Oriental Balm"

Accept no other you can't afford to trifle with inferior imitations when Rheumatic pains are racking your body and making life a feverish nightmare.

This miraculous cure is sold at Re 1 per bottle. Isn't it worth a good many times Re 1 to be free from torment without aches or pains of any kind? Remember the name—Little's Oriental Balm. It cures Rheumatism. It is the best remedy for all aches and pains. A vast multitude of sufferers have used it—have been cured. You can be cured. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors the world over.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

THE CONCERT OF THE POWERS.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.

There is no rest for the Balkans: to the first war, which was brought to a termination by the London Conference, there succeeded a second war, in which the former Allies fought against one another, and in which Roumania also took an active part; hardly does there seem the certainty that this is drawing to a conclusion with the absolute defeat of Bulgaria, than all hopes of peace are scattered by the advance of the Turkish army on Adrianople, which thus nullifies all the results achieved by the London Conference. It seems as though the Balkan States were in for a period of ever-recurring campaign with ever-varying constellations. It is not all unlikely that the former allies may, under the influence of the pressure brought to bear upon them by Roumania, conclude peace with one another, and thus enable Bulgaria to devote herself to one more heroic and final effort against Turkey, in the hopes of retaking Adrianople. Should this prove the case, Europe will soon be face to face with a third Balkan war.

The one bright spot in this tragedy is the fact that, to the surprise and relief of many a pessimistic student of the political situation, unity still prevails among the Great Powers of Europe, all of which are still working manfully to localise the outbreak. Despite the fact that the situation has continued to grow more complicated, and that every opportunity was presented for the great Powers of Europe to plunge themselves into the horrors of a great war, they have steadfastly resisted this temptation, and seem likely to continue to do so until the whole complicated situation has once more been, let us hope finally, adjusted.

It is obvious that the peaceful inclinations thus brought into play are mainly to be attributed to the fact that good relations now exist between Germany and England. During the entire development of the situation, these two Powers have stood steadfastly shoulder to shoulder, and, by so doing, have succeeded in pacifying the too-eager spirits in the two great groups of Powers into which Europe is at the present moment divided. Events have proved that ultimate success is likely to crown these efforts.

If any good can be found in the blood-thirsty and terrible compaigns that have recently been devastating the South-east of Europe, then it must be looked for in the existing rapprochement between Germany and England. In the improved relations between these two great countries, Europe must look for compensation for all that the cause of civilisation has lost by the turn events have taken in the Balkan States.

The improvement in the relations existing between England and Germany is extremly apparent in the calm manner in which points of extreme national interest and importance, which formerly led to all kinds of Press polemics, are now being discussed. As an example of what we mean, we may quote the manner in which the question of the three Canadian battleships and the three ships which it is suggested should be built in England, as a substitute for this Canadian contingent, is now being dealt with in the newspapers of the countries concerned, Mr. Winston Churchill sought to find some way of making good this withrawal on the part of Canada. The suggestions which he offered were severely criticised by the Opposition. On the occasion, the "Times" wrote approximately as follows: "The policy of Canada still remains uncertain, and England must still bear the full responsibility, as she did before the proposals of the Canadian Ministry were made. There is every reason, and this should be stated openly, to regret this necessity (i. e. that England should herself build more warships). Not for material reason but because such a proceeding may, in many places where English policy still suffers from misinterpretation have an adverse influence on the friendly feeling that is rapidly developing between England and Germany. We freely confess our anxiety with regard to this point as we believe that in well-informed circles, misunderstandings of this kind with regard to British intentions are a thing of the past, and that even in less well informed circles a growing spirit of fairness will do much to dispel any such misapprehensions. We must content ourselves with counting on the better understanding which now so fortunately exists between the people of Germany and ourselves, to prevent any reawakening of mistrust in the Press of either country.

Nothing but the feeling of confidence that has grown up between the two countries since they have worked hand in hand during the recent period of conflict in the Balkans, could have made it possible that such a question should have been discussed in such a manner.

FINANCIAL LOSSES THROUGH THE BALKANS.

The French political economist Thiery, the editor of the "Economist Europeen" has calculated that French investors have lost over three milliards of francs, since the beginning of this year, as the result of the slump in prices that most securities have undergone on the Paris Bourse. In making this calculation, he has only taken into consideration 162 of the best-known stocks, more or less gilt-edged securities all of them, such as French Rentes, City of Paris Obligations, the Credit Foncier, etc., and has reached the result already mentioned by comparing the prices quoted on June 30 of this year with those ruling on December 31 of the previous year. But as the result of the first War in the Balkans, all these stocks have been steadily falling in price since October last, so that if the losses incurred during the last three months of 1912 be added to those already taken into account, the entire loss brought about by the fall of prices on the Paris Stock Exchange, during the last ten months, can hardly be less than five milliards of francs.

ARTIFICAL RUBBER.

A company, bearing the name of Le Rubastic, has been formed in Bale for the purpose of manufacturing artificial rubber in accordance with a formula given by the English Chemist F. J. Healey, a member of the Faraday Institute. The Company is to have a capital of two million francs, of which sum, frs. 1,000,000 have already been subscribed; the remaining shares, to the value of frs. 800,000 together with 20,000 founder's shars yielding 20 percent of the profits, have been allotted to the inventor. So far, only small articles, such as balls, piping, printing rollers and linoleum have been turned out. Experiments are, however, to be made with the production of camphor, celluloid, ebonite, etc. on a larger scale. For this purpose, an affiliated company is to be founded, which is to be known as Rubastic Ltd, and is to have its seat in England. Liences are to be granted for the establishing of similar works in the United States of America and Germany, and negotiations for the purpose are already pending.

GERMAN RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

Once again the figures published show that the takings of the German Railway for the first six months of the current year are considerably in excess of those of the same period of the previous year. The total realised by goods traffic amounts to the enormous sum of 1,090,750,000 M. And this shows an increase of more than 53 million marks on the takings recorded for the previous year, which was a year of general commercial prosperity. But the increase in goods traffic for the first six months of the present year puts the increase of the previous year, which was in itself a record one, in the shade. The entire takings recorded for passenger traffic, up to the end of June of this year, amount to 467,500,000 marks, an increase of 23 million marks on the same period of the previous year. The entire takings, from all sources, amount to the gigantic sum of 1,558,250,000 M. making nearly 76 million marks more than were recorded for the same period of the feregoing year. In order to fully appreciate these figures, they must be compared with those published for the year 1908. We then see that these six years show an increase of 376,750,000 M. In other words these six years have witnessed an increase of 31·5 per cent. or of nearly one-third. So far each month of the current year shows an increase in the takings arising out of goods traffic. The fact that the month of April of the previous year records higher takings for passenger traffic, is due to the fact that this year Easter, which always brings with it a vast increase in passenger traffic in Germany, fell in March, whereas in 1912 it fell in April.

SHIPBUILDING IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF THE YEAR 1913.

According to the statistics published by "Lloyds register" concerning the shipbuilding of the different countries since the month of March of the present year, the amount of orders in hand in Germany, France and, Italy, show an increase on the figures for the same period of the previous year, whereas there is a falling off in the figures quoted for the shipbuilding yards of England and the United States of America. This falling off, in the case of England, amounts to over 60,000 tons, which is inconsiderable when it is borne in mind that there are over 2 million tons of orders on the stocks. The figures for the United States show an almost equal falling off which makes nearly one quarter of the amount recorded for the end of March. Altogether, there were only 72 ships, with a total of 169,423 registered tonnage in course of construction at the end of June in the United States. In Germany this period shows an increase from 534,412 to 565,951 tons, but the shipbuilding yards of France and Italy can boast of a far greater iacrease. In the case of the former country, orders have risen from 194,762 to 243,404 tons, and in Italy from 57,982 to 73,389 tons. The total number of merchant vessels in course of construction in the various shipbuilding yards of the world, amounts, at the present moment, to 972, with a total of 3,446,558 tons. Considered solely from the point of view of the number of ships, this shows a falling off, since at the end of March there were altogether 1009 ships on the stocks, but when we come to tonnage, we see that there has been a slight increase, as the figures for March only record a registered tonnage of 3,440,910.

L. ASCH.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. "ARABIA," AUGUST 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Arabia" with the outward mails of the 8th instant, left Aden at 4 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Bennett, Mr J M — Longan, Mr D
Ball, Mr C F — Merrow, Mr W H and Mrs
Brierley, Mrs — More, Mr A R and Mrs
Baker, (Jur) Mr A — Rano, Rosalie Agnes
Browning, Mr C A — Rowlandson, Mr B C
Denham, Miss — Rej, Subadar Mal
Greenfield, Mr T B — Sandford, Mr A H E
Harper, Mr J — Singh, Resaldar Tasakur
Homan, Mr A D — Singh, Subadar Maj B
Hall, Mr H A, Mrs and child

GIBRALTER TO BOMBAY.

Tracias, Mr — Motta, Mr A, Mrs and 2 children

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Ambler, Mr J — Freudrich, Mr
Bush, Mr P F W — Hormusji, Mr
Broacha, Sir S B — Hamer, Lt R L
Burner, Lt-Col P de S — Hawker, Lt L H D
Burn-Murdock, Lt J — Ingle, Maj J W
Cameron, Mr A and Mrs — Kapadia, Dr S A
Cuthbert, Mr J — Macnab, Col C
Drescher, Mr C — Mehta, Mr P B
Dunne, Mr W J — Nagarkar, Mr G S
Ebrahim, Mr A J — Pilkington, Mr A
Elias, Mr S — Pilestor, Capt G H
Franstadt, Mr, Mrs, infant and nurse — Pritchard, Lt W
Fenner, Maj C C — Parker, Mr G T
Finister, Mr J — Robinson, Mr F B and Mrs

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Allen, Mr A F P — Mitra, Mr B N
Bose, Mr A N — Watson, Maj J W
Kenny, Mr W

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Talbot, Mr, G. E. H.

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Collier, Mr S — Sharp, Mr A
McKenzie, Mr C

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Crouch, Mr H M — Powell, Mr D H
Deane, Mr S — Paton, Mr J W
Fraser, Lt-Col T. — Scobie, Mr J H
Hari Singh, Puri

PER S. S. "MASSILIA," AUG. 23.

The Anchor Line steamer "Massilia," is due to arrive here on the afternoon of the 23rd instant, with the following passengers.

Campbell, Mrs C S — Moore, Mrs. R C
Dudley, Mr O H T — Simonds, Miss

WEATHER IN INDIA.

STRENGTHENING OF ARABIAN SEA CURRENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

The strengthening of the Arabian Sea current has continued. Light rainfall has been nearly general on the West Coast from Cape Comorin to Gujarat, and falls are reported from the interior of the peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in the east of the Central Province, Coast and Mysore; fairly general in Burma, Assam and Hyderabad; local in Bengal Orissa, Gujarat, Madras Deccan and the north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred on the hills of the United Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province, Bombay, Deccan, and South east Madras.

The principal amounts are Tavoy, one and half inches; Bhamo, four; Myitkyina and Dibrugarh, one; Shillong, and Cherrapunji, two; Silchar and Chitagong, three; Jaipaiguri, two; Parachinar, a half; Rajkot, one and a half; Chanda, a half; Jagdalpur, one; Hyderabad Deccan, three quarters; Manamkonda, two; Cuddapah, a half.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall into the central parts of the country.

VIOLENT STORM AT SECUNDERABAD.

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 20.

A violent thunderstorm broke over Secunderabad last evening, accompanied by heavy rain. A horse belonging to Mrs. Frankel was killed by lightning as it was being harnessed to a carriage at the Brigade School.

CASTLE-ROCK.

Castle-Rock between Ratnagiri and Mormugoa of the Meteorological Report for Western India.

Temperature.		Rainfall.		
Max.	Min.	Past 24 hours.	From 1st June to date.	
		In. Ct.	In. Cts.	
79	69	1 5	165 10	

KEMP & CO., LD., GUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m. August 20.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total Corodg. Corpdg hours. to date.	Total. 1911	Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Gumballa Hill.	0·82	59·33	40·13	43·94

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 20th August	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. cts.
0 11	71 53

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the last 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 19th	95·3	83·0	...	0.00
Jask ...	95·8	84·3	...	0·00
Muskat 19th ...	93·3	87·4	...	0·00
Multan ...	100·8	82·5	...	7·37
Rawalpindi ...	99·9	80.1	...	13·63
Lahore ...	101·4	80 2	...	15·04
Sirsa	102·3	82 0	...	14·91
Ambala ...	99 5	77·9	...	27·13
Delhi ...	102 0	84 3	...	12·64
Agra ...	102·3	84,5	...	6·16
Mainpuri ...	103·3	82·6	...	8·41
Jhansi ...	97·6	80·9	...	6 62
Cawnpore ...	101 1	81·5	...	13·11
Allahabad ...	96·1	79·5	...	17·16
Jacobabad ...	104·6	75·8	...	1·46
Karachi ...	87·0	78 5	...	10·62
Ajmer ...	94 1	78 2	...	7·82
Jaipur ...	100 2	77·1	...	11·44
Kotah ...	97·6	78·6	...	8.16
Bhuj ...	91·0	75·0	...	23·54
Dwarka ...	87·3	78·7	0·02	13·77
Veraval ...	83·1	76·3	0·09	24·04
Rajkot ...	83·6	78·3	1·13	25·78
Bhavnagar Para.	88·0	75 3	0·84	30·77
Surat ...	85 4	74·1	0·38	29·81
Ahmedabad ...	84·6	74·7	0·07	25·44
Deesa ...	90 3	74 9	...	22·99
Neemuch ...	86·9	71·0	...	16·49
Indore ...	86·6	69 1	...	30·83
Jubbulpore ...	90·8	75·3	...	24·88
Saugor ...	89·3	71·1	...	18·53
Hoshangabad ...	87·1	73·4	...	29·20
Khandwa ...	89·7	72·6	...	31·31
Akola ...	92 2	74 5	...	19·13
Amraoti ...	91·8	76·3	...	26·67
Nagpur ...	92·6	74 3	0·15	31·15
Chanda ...	93·5	74·0	0 15	31·18
Raipur ...	93·7	74·6	0·25	?
BOMBAY ...	85·0	75 4	0·24	61 00
Ratnagiri ...	84 3	73·9	0·21	60·52
Mormugao ...	82,5	73·7	0·50	72·65
Karwar ...	83·5	73 5	0·25	74·74
Malegaon ...	91·4	68·1	...	10·67
Ahmednagar ...	89·1	63·0	...	16·71
Poona ...	84·5	66·8	...	20·92
Sholapur ...	92 8	73·1	...	9·71
Bijapur ...	90·7	72 3	...	8 55
Belgaum ...	79·3	64·0	0·21	27·38
Aurangabad ...	88 9	69·0	...	15·45
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	89·4	73·2	0·17	29·49
Hyderabad ...	90·3	72 2	0·79	11·81
Mangalore ...	78·3	71·8	0·57	69·93
Calicut ...	79·3	72·6	0·67	62·20
Cochin ...	78·7	79·7	0·80	61·52
Colombo ...	82·0	73·0	0·27	12·38
Masulipatam ...	95·8	75·2	0·10	6·76
Bellary ...	93·0	74·3	..	3·07
Cuddapah ...	92 5	72·0	0 02	4·81
Madras ...	83·5	75·5	0·08	3·80
Bangalore ...	76 3	64 3	0·11	8·69
Coimbatore ...	81·9	71·3	...	2·79
Trichinopoly ...	86 1	74·8	...	1·95
Negapatam ...	83·2	74·7	...	3·70

Summary of observations, recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 20th August 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess in the north and the east Punjab; night temperature is also above normal at Rawalpindi and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are light to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature continues in excess; minimum temperature is also above normal in the north-western district.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind, heavily clouded in lower Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. The air is drier than usual and day temperature is in excess in Rajputana. Night temperature is in defect in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Fairly general rain has fallen in south Gujarat and the eastern half of Kathiawar; Rajkot has had 1·43", Bhavnagar-Para 0·84" and Surat 0·38". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximun temperature is in defect at Bhavnagar-Para and Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south-eastern districts; Nagpur has had 0·15", Chanda 0·51" and Raipur 0·25". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the southern half of the division and lightly clouded in the northern half. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0·26", Ratnagiri 0·21", Mormugao 0·50 "and Karwar 0·25." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Fairly general rain has fallen in Hyderabad and local rain in the south Bombay Deccan; Belgaum has had 0·21". Nizamabad 0·17" and Hyderabad 0·79". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—The monsoon is reviving and there has been a further increase in the area of rainfall today. Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the south-eastern districts of the Central Provinces, fairly general in Hyderabad, south Gujarat and the eastern half of Kathiawar, and local in the south Bombay and the Madras, Deccan, Mysore and or the north Madras coast.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, local rain in Gujarat, Kathiawar and the Central Provinces, and some showers on the north Madras coast and in Hyderabad, the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time) on, the 20th August 1913, was 29·902 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneriod, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-4 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 20th August.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Atzilla are subject to long delay and should be accepted at sender's risk (1-6-13).

Telegrams for Salonika can no longer be sent via Servian territory (17-7-13).

Private telegrams in code and cipher for Roumania are prohibited. This applies to Telegrams for Offices in Roumania (12-7-13).

Prohibition of Cipher or code language applies only to private messages destined for or transiting Bulgaria except telegrams exchanged between diplomatic legations (31-7-13).

Exchange of telegrams with Bulgarian offices at Salonika is suspended (9-7-13).

Telegrams for all places in Equador except Guayaril Santa Elena and Esmeralds should be accepted at sender's risk. Telegrams for Juan Del Sur in Nicaragua should be accepted without restrictions (31-7-13).

Greek telegraph offices are open for international traffic at Seres, Drama Cavalla Demirhissar, Neverkopion, Petrieon, Drani in Macedonia. Traffic passes via Syra, Salonika. Rates are same as for European countries. Telegrams should be accepted at sender's risk (1-8-13).

Prohibition of cipher or code language applies to messages to and from Roumania and to those transiting Roumania for Bulgaria (1-8-13).

Turkish offices opened at Adrianople, Kirk Killisse, Babaesti and Rodosto at rates applicable to Turkey in Europe (7-8-13).

Until further notice telegrams for Turkey can be accepted if written in plain English, French, Turkish or German only (5-10-12).

Censorship is exercised on all telegrams for Venezuela without exception (8-8-13).

Owing to interruption Yangtze lines telegrams for China coast or countries beyond should not be accepted via Bhamo route until further orders (9-8-13)

Prohibition of cipher and code telegrams to Greece is now withdrawn (16-8-13).

EN PASSANT.

The Shops Act enforces a half holiday weekly, and it is apparently not optional with an employe himself to contravene the statute. An interesting case is reported in a Home paper where the well-known bookstall proprietors,—Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son—were summoned for failing to give the required holiday to Mr. Postle, an assistant. The defence set up was that the assistant in question could, under the notice exhibited in the place of business, take the necessary holiday, but that he failed to avail of it, choosing to remain at work. Mr. Postle was thereupon made a joint accused, and was brought back, as the account goes, from his honeymoon to answer the charge. The evidence showed that the employes voluntarily remained at work for stocktaking purposes. The case was dismissed as far as he was concerned but his employers were convicted and fined. As Mr. Postle was at the time of the commission of the offence about to enter the happy state of matrimony it is not unlikely that he found it necessary to put in extra time in order that no arrears of work might rise up in reproach at a time when he should naturally be comfortably minded on every score. Or it might be that his employers had tacitly, or directly, stipulated that his share of stocktaking should be completed before he took his leave. This latter inference probably influenced the Bench in its ultimate decision. Mr. Postle might, otherwise, have been of that type of men one sees occasionally in business circles in life; the slow, plodding, overcareful worker who feels that his task is never done, and welcomes the quiet closed period of the day as facilitating the more perfect completion of that duty. But in the majority of cases this type of worker fails to gain extra appreciation, though he may have laid the foundation of increased progress, or efficiency, where the interests of his employers are concerned. The Public Service is often held up as a medium where men of the plodding, always-at-work type have but a poor rating. The wise Legislature has laid down certains limits of hours, allotted certain days for respite, and expects, with bland sagacity, that the public work can be carried on without any overstepping of the fringe woven by the statutes. But from the highest to the ordinary quasi-responsible clerical, or executive, official there are the plodders who know that the hours accepted as those of leisure, or rest, must be constantly drawn on to ensure the execution of routine work that admits of no delay.

The demoralising influence of a certain class of film has been fairly well ventilated at home, but judging from the recurrence of deprecating articles from time to time it would not appear that the Censor has pleased everyone. Probably there is reason to think that control should be exercised by the authorities over some local picture-shows, though the difficulty to be confronted is that of being able to consistently draw the line. The idea suggested by the several correspondents to local papers, during the past few days, might be said to underlie other forms of amusements besides the Picture exhibitions, if not also be applied to literature which is very often more get-at-able to the growing youth of both sexes than either the cinematograph or theatre. Films based on historical subjects or adapted from well-known works are not without their revolting, or morbid side, and deletion in either direction would rob the story of its class character. Among many such instances might be quoted the incident in that remarkable film Quo Vadis of the death scene at the Banquet horribly realistic in its details. What seems, however, to be most objected to are those pictures that suggest the loose morals of domestic life. As a rule the effect on the adult mind of incidents, apparently indissoluble with this strata of life, would be evanescent. The majority of popular plays find their leading features of interest not in the ennobling tendency that might run through a plot but from the cunning naughtiness of a scene. If these undesirable elements are considered likely to influence the young mind then paterfamilias must not take his children to the Show where they are likely to be found. I casually heard a gentleman remark some time ago that he intended to visit a certain Show before he took his wife and daughters. He subsequently decided not to take them for though there was nothing questionable about the pictures he drew the line at the variety part of the show which to his mind was not of a very elevating character. It is believed that taking into consideration the very large number of films that have been shewn in the many Picture-theatres of Bombay only an infinitesimal proportion could have been objected to for any slight trespass on the rules of strict propriety. This is saying a good deal when one considers that the majority of such films have a Continental origin, as also that no direct system of Censorship obtains here. The objections that have arisen, not very seriously, however locally are in the interests of young persons who should not be permitted to see a certain class of pictures. To ensure this such pictures should be prohibited altogether. That seems to be the argument. Films dealing with such subjects as "Jack Sheppard", "Dick Turpin", the incidents of many of the other widely read romances, or twentieth century novels, perhaps even "East," Lynne", "Tess" "The woman who did." might fall under the ban of strict Censorship where the young mind had to be considered. Particular reference was made to the time-worn farcical situation in the surreptitious salute of the "skivy" by one who should of course know better. Times and conditions have advanced, and with them, if all that is said is to be believed, far more risky apprehensions with those who have scarcely got beyond the border line of youth but whose knowledge can now be facilitated by the spending of a few annas at any book stall. In a word, parents are the only possible censors in matters of this kind, and must take the trouble of deciding how far enjoyment of the picture show can be held as demoralising. The authorities as now constituted can be safely trusted to keep a restraint on the outrageous, or even suggestive, situations, and from the fact that so few complaints have come to light it can be decided that there has been no lack of alertness.

It is probably a forlorn hope to anticipate that the object lessons plainly inferred in the recent Commercial Motor Vehicles Show at Olympia will influence those chiefly interested in the local transport of goods in our greater Indian Cities. One does not want, however, to go beyond the limits of Bombay to decide that something of a revolution in the facilities for goods transit is an urgent requirement of the age. The matter is essentially one for initiative in influential circles. There is still a great amount of prejudice to be overcome in the minds of the Powers that be, and with that a more or less passive antagonism with certain sections of the public who would anticipate, in an influx of mechanicaly driven vehicles,—obstruction and danger in our thoroughfares, and something like a continuous pandemonium of noise in the trail of these conveyances. But in Bombay we have not got further than the primitive iron shod wheels, and one might well be in sympathy with those who look with apprehension on the advent of an unlimited number of such conveyances as are now represented by the train wagons, and the Municipal refuse removers. Where motor traction for the transport of goods are in considerable use the wheels are shod with rubber tyres, and we have at least the authority of thoughtful leader that recently appeared in the "Manchester Guardian," that their adaptability and economy has been put to a severe test and came out well. Through the same medium we are assured that while the internal combustion engine must always stand first in the car for pleasure, the steam engine holds its own for the heavier vehicle.

At the Show alluded to a steam-wagon was exhibited with a record of 11,000 miles in distance, 51,000 ton miles in effect with cost of repairs half a crown. One problem that came up for consideration before a Committee on Motor Traffic was the hitherto possible unsuitability of the roads for heavy traction. Here reform is apparently urgent but the greater urgency of increased facility for the more economical type of transport already accepted as only possible by Motor traction has not been set back pending this improvement in road-making. The two will progress side by side. In Bombay the chief users of bullock cart transport have of recent years been face to face with extortion just at the time when the demand is at its height. The authorities are careful to license these carts but have never thought it desirable to fix a "nerrick," so that any demand made by drivers is allowable. What could be obtained a year or two ago for a twelve anna fare is now anything over two rupees, and when the monsoon was at its height recently, five or six. But the ability to demand, and get these abnormal rates is not met by any commensurate tax for the upkeep of the roads which are always in a more or less hopeless condition owing to bullock cart traffic. Excepting for the occasional spurt of interference by the "yellow turbaned" generation of our streets these carts seem to be under no control. Everything has to wait for them. And as regards the roads follow up the wake of the regular service which commence at Colaba and end at the Junction of the De Lisle, and Elphinston roads, and you will find a perpetual state of disrepair, with litful attempts at improvement. For the last two or three years De Lisle Road has not been without road-mending operations for a single day, while the road leading past the great Western Hotel (one of the leading thoroughfares of the Fort) is in a most unhappy state. Could things be worse under the more extended use of Motor vehicles even although they were not rubber shod? There is one point which seems to have escaped the notice of the authorities, viz, the absence of an age limit for drivers of bullock carts. One sees in all directions the control of these vehicles entrusted to youths who in many instances cannot be more than 14 years. When it is considered that the roads on these carts are often long rails and girders which in the ordinary course of things call for carefull manipulation, the risk to the public becomes apparent.

Lord Roberts has been an opponent from the first of Territorial Horse and Field Batteries. He has recently re-iteratad his opinion not so much on account of the quality of the material, for here he might well agree that the average man who enlists for the Territorial Army has on his side the advantage of education which in Gunnery of the more theoretical kind is something to be reckoned with.—but from the fact that time is lacking for that practice which is highly essential for effectiveness of fire. This eminent General states that both in the French and German Army a greater amount of practice is available than in English gunnery, the proportion being 150 rounds per gun against 80 to 100, in addition to which in the French system more is allotted for gunnery courses. The Territorial batteries fire 150 rounds per annum. Our Regular batteries 600. How is it to be expected that the Territorials can compare in efficiency with the latter, he asks, though both stand for equal emergencies? To this latest criticism a military correspondent takes objection in a letter addressed to the "Manchester Guardian," mainly on the score that Lord Roberts' experience from a regimental standpoint has been brief, hence he is not competent to express opinion on modern battery fire control. It would seem that experience on his side has been in favour of the Territorial gunner, in support of which he quotes the case of transfer of the Commandant of a distinguished regular Field Battery to the command of a Territorial battery who found the gunners as good both in range practice and gun drill as regular batteries were at the begining of the South African War. But as it is inferred by the correspondent alluded to that opinion would favour any mobilisation scheme, the attachment of Regular officers from either the Active or Reserve lists for control of Territorial batteries, the value of Lord Roberts' statement that "unless the battery commander can burst his shells where they are required he and his battery are of no use to his side," becomes the more enhanced, as it would virtually mean that officers of the Territorial forces would find themselves shelved in the event of war.

LE TATILLON.

JUDGE WHO WENT TO PRISON.

NIGHT WITH A GIPSY KING.

How he was sent to prison as a boy was related by Mr. Justice Bucknill in mail week when he distributed the prizes at Market Bosworth Grammar School, Leicestershire. His father was born in Market Bosworth. He said his grandfather, a very good grandfather, who was called "the Game Chicken" because he always wanted to fight, because he was small, and because he nearly always won, made only one mistake in his life. That was in sending him, the judge, to prison.

The judge told how as a little boy he had been invited to go to Bosworth Park to see the King of the Gipsies, and how, late in the evening, this nasty little boy left home and found himself in the retinue of the Gipsy King. He was afterwards taken by a policeman to his grandfather who next morning as a punishment sent him to the lock-up. He was only in custody for one hour and as he began to cry, he was liberated.

DIABETES.

An interesting treatise dealing with causes, different stages and the most effective treatment of Diabetes, Hydrocele and Skin diseases, will be given away free to the readers of the "Bombay Gazette" on application to—A. Chatterji & Co., (B. G.) 108-2, Machuabazar Road, Calcutta.

HYDROCELE

AT AVLONA.

THE FIRST ALBANIAN GOVERNMENT.

Nothing would be easier than to "guy" Albania's Provisional Government, writes Mr. H. W. Nevinson, from Avlona, to the "Daily Chronicle". To the commonplace European the temptation is almost irresistible. He is accustomed to huge Government buildings, standing heavily on the earth and employing hosts of officials in labyrinthine toil. He is accustomed to heads of departments who dwell in secluded chambers, and, like spiders, feel at each touch and live along the line; and to proud, Secretaries of State, who deign not to speak like ordinary mankind, but give oracular answers in the affirmative or the negative, drawing from the men and women of their country salaries that would finance the newly-won freedom of this little State. But let not the commonplace European mock Albania's servants, nor Grandeur hear with a disdainful smile.

The Government House stands upon the the sand, close to the ramshackle little pier at Avlona. The existence of any pier in Turkey's former possessions is so unusual that one must attribute it to a French company which holds the only concession in Albania—a concession to dig asphalte in a valley not far away, melt it down, cast it into the shape of huge circular cheeses, and spirit it off by ship to pave the streets of noisy capitals. The little yellow house was once, perhaps, the harbour-master's, and was taken for the Government partly because it is healthier than Avlona's town, which stands at the foot of hills more than a mile inland, and abounds in mosquitoes fevers, and people whose stomachs and brains are slowly perished by devouring all the quinine they can get; partly, I suppose, because it is sometimes healthy for any Provisional Government to be near the sea.

THE PROVINCIAL MINISTERS.

When the so-called National Assembly met here last November, declared the independence of Albania, and appointed the Provincial Ministry, Avlona was the place chosen for the latter reason. It also commands a submarine cable beyond the control of Montenegrins, Greeks or Serbs, who had agreed before the war to divide the skin of Albania between them. So there, upon the sands, the yellow Government House is set. Albania's black eagle displayed upon a red flag flutters above it; an uncouth and tattered figure, with a real rifle, stands at the gate, and every day the Ministers come down from the decrepit little town—it is hardly more than a village—to consult for the welfare of their country.

On entering the Council Chamber (say 14ft. square, furnished with bare chairs and a table), I was faced by a gaunt and haggard form, old and worn with life. A fine Caucasian dagger, about 2ft. long hung from his girdle, and combined with a certain vulturine aspect to mark him out as Minister of War. Once a general in Turkey's vanished army, but an Albanian of Kossovo by birth, he had taken part in the last two Albanian insurrections and is a patriot above suspicion. His record made him Minister of War, but fortunately there is no war in prospect and no army to command. His dagger and vulturine aspect do, in fact, belie the man, for, besides being old, he is by nature of gentle and quiet disposition, pursuing the ways of kindliness and peace. His duty now is to organise a gendarmerie for the protection of innocence; though never has innocence needed protectionless. Two days ago, as I rode from Berat, a notorious scoundrel was killed near the ferry over the Semeni for insulting a woman, as it is believed. In accordance with traditional custom, his assassin was to-day assassinated by the next-of-kin. But there are almost the first crimes (if they can be called crimes) that have broken the peace of the country since the old Government melted away, and the gendarmerie has nothing to do but to exercise the horses. Such is the position of Mahomet Pasha, Minister of War, a Kossovo Albanian from Tetova; a kindly old gentleman, as I said, with some experience in arms, and a Moslem, of course.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Not that all the Ministers are Moslems. I think the proportion is six Moslems to four Christians, and one of the Christians is a Catholic from Scutari. He is Gurikuchi, Minister of Education, in which subject he enjoys the advantage of practical knowledge as a teacher—an advantage I can remember in no British Minister of Education, though some have been good at games. His object is to establish Albanian schools, hitherto forbidden by the Turkish Government, and, if possible to induce the Austrian and Italian schools, supported by their countries for political propaganda, to give the primary lessons in the only language the children understand. He is himself a man of European knowledge, quickwitted, and adroit. To us his object seems natural; yet his task is likely to prove one of the hardest that a Minister ever had.

Another Albanian of European education has in the last week undertaken the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He is Myfit Bey a landowner near Argyrocastro, about two days, ride south of this now occupied by the Greeks, who in accordance with their practice along the west coast from Preveza nearly to Avlona have destroyed his house and plundered 6,000 of his sheep. He is a Moslem, rather soft and Turkish in manner, but is married to a Russian Orthodox Christian and is said to have been a good Deputy in the Turkish Parliament, and a good Home Secretary which office he handed over to Essad Pasha only a week ago.

Of Essad, the defender of Scutari, I wrote in a former letter. Suspicion has always attached to him. I cannot say how justly; perhaps because he always contrives to fall butter side up. But he has influence in his own Tirana district, commands a few armed men, and when at last he declared he never had a thought but for Albania's good, and was anxious to join the Ministry, he could not be refused, for there was no certainty otherwise what he might do next. So now he is Home Secretary, a position for which he is not much worse suited than most Home Secretaries. But he is away to Rome and Vienna now.

FINANCE AND JUSTICE.

Finance and Justice are controlled by two Orthodox Christians, Pandel Chali, and Pietro Poga, both well-educated men. Chali possesses the first financial necessity—an honesty proved by his management of the revolutionary funds, first at Koritza and then here. For the present, such revenue as exists is raised by the old Customs duty of 11 per cent on imports, the "dim" or tithe of crops, and the taxes on sheep, cattle and shops. I have not discovered what the total revenue of the country is. Indeed, no one can be sure till the frontiers are fixed and the final form of Government established. But I her the Secretarines are astonished to find their Custom dues alone amounted to £10,000 a year, and are asking in vain what the Turks did with it all.

Justice also for the present follows the Turkish lines, for no other form is understood, and the old Albanian law holds only among the northern mountaineers. But Pietro Poga is resolved to introduce the jury system if he can. Other Ministers there are—Abdi Bey, a cousin of Essad, Minister of Agriculture, but said to intend registration; Azit Pasha, an old man, head of a powerful family in Berat, now Minister of "Public Affairs," with rather vague duties. But I will only mention Lef Nosi an Orthodox Christian from Elbasan, who admirably manages the post and telegraph. Athens gave him Greek culture, America has also taught him, and he enjoys the inestimable privilege of having suffered imprisonment for liberty—imprisonment at Brousa for publishing an Albanian paper in Elbasan. There are now two Albanian papers appearing in Scutari alone.

But I cannot omit mention of Midhat Bey, who, unhappily, has for the time resigned office through ill-health, but gives devoted assistance wherever wanted. Son of the man who founded the Albanian League in Prizren 35 years ago, and nephew of Nain Bey, the national poet, who sang the epic of Skanderbeg, he has the blood of liberty in him, and has proved himself among the most industrious and wisest.

Last comes the President, Ismail Kemal Pasha, elderly, grave, solid in manner, but with shrewdness in his bright brown eyes. Only lately he has returned from Europe, and Europe has seen enough of him to judge his nature. For the moment he has no policy but to wait and hold the newly-created State in order until the frontiers and the Government are fixed. Like nearly all Albanians, he demands a Prince. His one answer to all objections is that a Prince is "indispensable." In my next letter I will say more about this demand, which appears so infantile until we realise the mind of such a people as this. But one can only ask the Powers to hasten their decision, for from the north and south and east horror and danger are perpetually pressing closer upon the little State, and under the pretence of Christianity the foulest greed is let loose to pillage to burn, to murder, and by forcible baptism to extirpate the nationality of Moslems and Catholics alike.

LADIES' CORNER.

TUNICS IN SATIN AND LACE.

A phase of dress, writes a London lady, that will be more useful during the period when fashions that are actually new are scarcely to be found than it has already been in the season just past is the tunic. Designers are making it now in the form of a coatee, chiefly of satin, in contrast to the frilled lace-skirt worn under it. White lace, with rose-coloured satin, or blue, deep cream-lace frills, with a black satin coatee, suggest one or two of the methods of combination. The style of this little garment is reminiscent of the days at Trianon, but it is the bodice and panier without any of the width and fulness that were bunched up in those past times. The bodice is cut in cross-over fashion, with the long front line finished with flat frills of lace, or net plisse and the front of the tunic is shorter than the back, the latter frequently, finishing in long, coat-like ends pointed rounded or cut square.

Exactly of a different nature to these satin tunics are those of fine net plisse usually split open at the sides to form apron-like panels in front, when buttons fix them, or even at the back, when the long ends resemble a wide sash more than anything else. Looping and draping still accentuate lace overdresses, one of the sides being generally brought over to a side and caught with the modish bunch of artifical flowers or the big satin chou in a distinctive colour. A dress of this type was worn the other day by the Duchess of Marlborough. It introduced some new features united with the picture effects of a specially designed gown. An underdress of white satin fitted the figure closely and was fastened down the front with small, old paste buttons that were like stars in form. The overdress was lace outlined with wide frills of plisse net and finished with a touch of colour in the form of flowers made in satin.

TRANSPARENT MATERIALS.

Exceedingly pretty are the transparent materials brocaded in which some new designs have been lately shown. The impetus given to the use of cotton voile during the visit to the King and Queen to the centre of industries is making itself felt in the lovely patterns of those worn as tunics over gowns of self colour. Specially designed for the Queen was a pattern of carnations in colour thrown out against a pale background, and cotton crepe of the best quality is so fine and pliant that it is introduced even with some of the little skirts of thin and light-weight satin. Pompadour patterns have not lost their favour gained early in the season, and some of the muslins for August wear display these effects. Some of the new muslin gowns have frills very lightly—scarcely perceptibly—wired, so that when wide frills of lace are made to stand out in this way the patterns are well displayed. A skirt of this nature, with three or four tunics of different fabrics and colours, makes quite a handy little costume, acceptable in most wardrobes. Under one of the brocaded transparencies weighted with an outline of lace, or Irish crochet, with heavy rings wrought in linen thread introduced, these frills are particularly good.

BURN'S MSS.

LEGALITY OF RECENT SALE TO BE QUESTIONED.

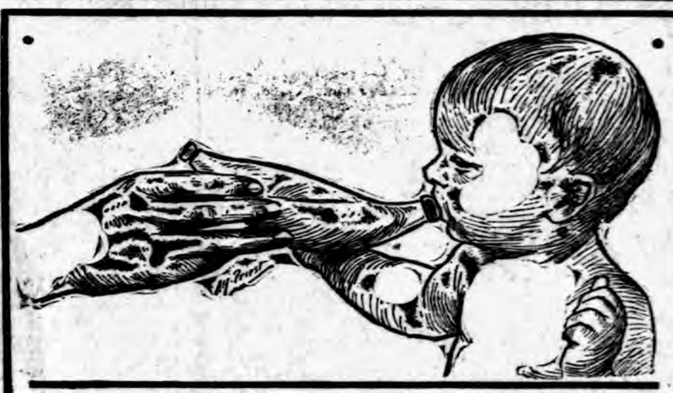
The Liverpool Athenæum, which sold the Glenriddel manuscripts of Robert Burns's poems and letters to a London firm, acting on behalf of an American millionaire, has been informed by a Glasgow legal representative of the nearest heir of the poet that the legality of the sale will be questioned. The London firm is requested not to part with the manuscripts until the ownership and the future of them are either amicably adjusted or settled by the Court.

Burns clubs and other Scottish societies, are protesting against the sale, as being an unwarranted perversion of the gift, and suggested that the Lord Mayor of Liverpool should take steps to have the sale of the manuscripts recalled and recinded.

The committee of the Liverpool Athenæum Library at present decline to take any public share in the controversy regarding the sale of the manuscripts.

The resolution by which the Athenæum decided to sell the manuscripts provides that a portion of the money should go to provide a memorial of the donor of the manuscripts and her family.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.



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Distinguished Mothers praise it!

Lady Hardinge (wife of the British Minister to Belgium) writes:—"My nurse used Albulactin, and it was *most* successful."

Lady Stamer (Bolton House, Salop) writes:—"I have found Albulactin very satisfactory."

The Hon. Mrs. Tollemache (Ipswich) states:—"Baby is doing very well on Albulactin."

The Hon. Mrs. Etches (Russel House, N. Wales) writes:—"My baby is thriving upon Albulactin, and I cannot speak too highly in its favour."

A thousand doctors say: "Give Baby Albulactin"

Of all Chemists and Bazaars, in bottles of two sizes.

THE TWO SERVICES.

AFTER THE RAIDS.

Some uncomfortable morals are bound to be drawn from the success which attended the Red Fleet's raiding operations in the manœuvres. Reticence will, of course, be officially observed, but this will not avail in face of the overwhelming evidence that Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe's hostile fleet triumphed by superior strategy. The conditions which governed the exercises provided that, to establish a "capture," the landing party should be able to hold a position for four hours, and that sufficient supplies in the shape of guns, ammunition, and provisions should be disembarked from the transports to last for seven days. Both these requirements were fulfilled in the raids on the Humber and at Blyth, and to this extent, therefore, the operations must be accounted a success for the "enemy."

A COMPLIMENTARY SIGNAL.

Sir John Jellicoe's undisguised satisfaction with the manner in which the landing was effected was expressed in a signal which conveyed "his warm appreciation of the smartness of the disembarkation." The prophets who foretold that the Admiralty had planned the manœuvres in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of the raiders setting foot on shore have been falsified. On the other hand, officers who were in a position to interpret what the Admiralty had in view in drawing up the scheme entertained the opinion that the defensive screen would be pierced by means of elusive tactics, which is just what has happened. What we shall not know is how the opposing admirals manœuvred their respective forces; what we do know is that the spoils of "war" reside with the hostile fleet, and this is what mostly concerns the average man, and will kindle a desire to know how the attack succeeded with a defending fleet vastly superior in strength to that of the "enemy."

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

The work of securing reform in the Administration of the Patriotic Fund was no light task for those who undertook it a few years ago; but unpleasant as the work was the success eventually gained has ended in the most satisfactory and gratifying way to all those engaged in the battle. The chief charge levelled against the old system of administration was that of hoarding. The report of the working of the organisation for 1912 shows that this policy has been completely abandoned, and the administration of these funds, consisting of well over a million sterling, is such as to meet the approval and command the confidence of the country. During the last ten years the twenty funds which form the capital of the Corporation have been so administered that the excess of expenditure over income has averaged about £25,000. As the pensioners of the fund are continually dying and new pensioners will be limited if no other capital is acquired, there is no danger of this excess being injurious to the fund. During 1912, ear was given to just over one thousand application for assistance for widows and orphans and other dependents of old fighting men, and relief was given in 853 new cases. In three years 1,214 new cases have been given relief and in December last there were 3,183 widows, 3,449 children and 226 other pensioners on the books of the Corporation. It is interesting to learn that three old Balaclava veterans are still receiving relief from the Royal Patriotic Fund, and the Commissioners are to be congratulated on the success of their reformed administration.

REPAIR WORK AT CHATHAM.

A gratifying example of dockyard efficiency for repair work was recently witnessed in the case of the battleship Exmouth, after a series of misfortunes terminating on her touching the ground while proceeding from the Nore to Sheerness for repairs. The original mishap was a fire in the after cross-passage down below near the magazines, which were eventually flooded by order of the captain on a report from one of his engineer officers that the temperature was very high in the vicinity of the magazine doors. The subsequent events may be taken as typical as to what would happen if the war was a real rather than a mimic one in the North Sea, as the Exmouth belonged to one of the opposing fleets. As a result of the fire considerable damage was done to the ship itself, while the cordite ammunition in the after magazines was rendered useless, and all the electric cables, switchboards, and other property in that part of the ship were destroyed. The ship, however, was rushed up the Medway to Chatham, docked for examination of her bottom after grounding, her magazines were emptied and refilled with new ammunition, all her electric cables and switchboards were repaired and made serviceable, new shunt and hoist motors were installed, and the ship was coaled. The Exmouth reached Chatham on a Sunday, but workmen were set to work, and the ship left Chatham again to rejoin the fleet the following Tuesday afternoon—a highly creditable piece of work, which indicates that crippled ships will quickly be patched up, if their wounds are not too bad, in time of war, and sent back to rejoin their respective fleet in the fighting line.

BISLEY MATCH RIFLE SHOOTING.

One point in regard to the Bisley meeting with satisfactory ammunition for the new rifle still undesigned, it is of considerable interest to the Army. For many years the conditions for match rifle shooting has been arranged so as to discover the barrel and ammunition for present day requirements, and under the guidance of sensible men those used at Bisley have always been in advance and given a lead to the next departure in service ballistics. This year, however, a general feeling has prevailed that little new has been learnt. The Ross cartridge has been used by almost every competitor save a few who have shot with the American U.M.C. This is a great triumph for Sir Charles and he well deserves it, and if English manufacturers will not come forward, it is to him that we must look for a still further advance. For in its present state, the Ross cartridge is one which does not help us much to find one for a service rifle. It is too big, its muzzle velocity does not make up for the increased size, and it fouls very badly—all points, which though they may not mean much to the match rifle shooter, are of prime military importance. A modification of the rules regarding size would therefore appear to be highly desirable, and it is understood that certain discussions are in progress in regard to this matter.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ARMY.

The Austro-Hungarian Army is distributed in sixteen military districts. Each army corps district is supposed to furnish a complete army corps of two divisions, of two brigades (each of eight battalions), one artillery brigade (sixteen batteries), a regiment of cavalry, a jager (rifle) battalion, with details; also one Landwehr or Honved division with its own cavalry and artillery, one or more independent cavalry brigades, a variable number of pioneer (engineer) battalions, garrison artillery, technical units, etc. Bosnia and Herzegovina are garrisoned by battalions detached from line regiments, while the four Bosno-Herzegovian regiments are brigaded with Austrian regiments in Vienna. In consequence of the changes in the strategical conditions of South Eastern Europe, the strength of the Austro-Hungarian Army will be considerably increased. By the year 1917, the recruiting levy will reach a total of 262,000 annually, of whom 103,000 will come from Hungary, and 159,000 from Austria. The standing regular army, whose strength in 1912 was about 576,000, will be increased to 606,000 combatants; the Landwehr and Honved will be increased by about 210,000 each; so that the grand total of 820,000 of 1912 will be increased to about 870,000 combatants. There are but six cavalry divisions in peace time, but eight could be mobilised in time of war.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

PHILANTHROPY AND HUMOUR.

The philanthropist, who lacks a well developed sense of humour is sure to be, discouraged sooner or later. (says the "Glasgow News.")

One old gentleman in town has just told me of an errand of mercy which he performed some time ago. A factor was evicting from their house a husband and wife who had not come up to the scratch on successive payment days, and who were, he said, people who had never worked, and would never work. My old friend, however, despite the reputation they had, decided to call and see what could be done.

When he entered the house he saw a poor widow in tears, and a dead husband stretched out upon the bed. He left ten shillings and made his exit in extreme agitation.

But had he not returned a moment later for an umbrella which he had inadvertently left behind, he would not have heard the "dead" man demanding his share of the spoils from a triumphant but immovable spouse.

SPURNED £4,000.

A piece of hard luck had just come to light, (says the "Western Mail"). A gentleman was spending a few days at Barmouth, and was strolling along the beach, when he saw a peculiar object left by the receding tide.

It was about 40 inches in circumference, and must have weighed close on 20lb. He poked at the thing with his stick, and then walked on. Some months later he found that what he had rejected was ambergris, and that the commercial value of the article is from £12 to £15 per ounce.

The gentleman had, in fact, coolly passed by about £4,000. When he thinks about the matter he usually kicks himself vigorously.

THE "NEW" SUNSHADE.

At an afternoon tea gathering the other day, (writes a London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian"), I found myself the only man. I had more or less to take a listening part in the conversation—mainly on dress—until a young girl suddenly exclaimed, "Oh, have you seen the new sunshades?"

Professions of ignorance and glances from her friends drew a detailed description of a sunshade which, when opened out fully, was found to have a hinged joint immediately below the converging supporting stays which enabled the shade to be tilted at any desired angle from the rod.

I mentioned casually that this sort of sunshade had been advertised in the daily papers nearly a hundred years ago. Pressed for an explanation, I admitted that only a few hours before in a private museum two hundred miles away (Poole's Cavern, Buxton), I had seen a copy of the first number of the "Manchester Guardian," dated May 5, 1821.

In that issue one George Bryden, of Market-street, Manchester, had an illustrated advertisement of the kind of sunshade under discussion.

NOT IMPRESSED.

A certain young lawyer, who had opened an office on his own account, sat waiting for clients on his first day. Presently he heard a step outside, and the next moment a man's figure was silhouetted against the ground glass of the door.

Hastily the legal fledgling stepped to his brand-new telephone, and, taking down the receiver, gave every appearance of being deep in a business conversation.

"Yes, Mr. S.," he was saying as the man entered, 'I'll attend to that corporation matter for you. Mr. J. had me on the 'phone this morning and wanted me to settle a damage suit, but I had to put him, as I'm so rushed with cases just now. But I'll try to sandwich your matter in between my other cases somehow. Yes, yes. All right. Good-bye."

Hastily the legal fledgling stepped to his visitor, having, as he thought, duly impressed him. "Excuse me, sir," the man said, "but I'm from the telephone company; I've come to connect up your instrument."—"Tatler."

WIDOW KNEW THE WAY.

The ladies were discussing a wedding which took place in their church the previous evening (says the "Argonaut"). "And do you know," continued the first and best informed lady of the party, "just as Frank and the widow started up the aisle to the altar every light in the church went out?" This startling bit of information was greeted by a number of "Ohs!" "What did the couple do then?" finally inquired one who beat the others out in regaining her breath. "Kept on going. The widow knew her way."

THE ARTIST'S IDEA.

A famous London surgeon, who must be nameless, (says the "Hospital"), was visiting a sanatorium, and noticed on engraving of Luke Fildes' famous picture entitled "The Doctor" hanging in the matron's room. "Only yesterday," said he, "I was speaking with the painter of that picture, and I asked for his own interpretation of it. 'Well,' said the artist, 'I wanted to convey to the public something of the splendid spirit which governs the medical profession—the spirit that gives of its best to the rich and poor alike. The picture shows the doctor sitting in a humble cottage, regarding the sick child with concentrated thoughtfulness, thinking and thinking what he could do for it. "The child was not a hopeless case," he said, "else would the doctor be turning to go, there being nothing to do further for it. I wanted to show that he was sparing no thought because it was poor."

The steamer "Brinkburn," Captain O. P. Proctor, which arrived in harbour on Monday from Port Said, reports having encountered strong S. W. wind and high sea.

BURGOYNE FOR PURITY

LOSS OF NERVE POWER

is a very common condition in these modern times. The symptoms are various, such as a sense of weariness, tiredness, not wholly relieved by repose, want of power to fix the attention on any subject, incapacity for mental work, and worst of all, the sleeplessness which is so common during the Indian hot summer nights. It cannot be too generally known that

BURGOYNE'S

IXIDAMA

The Celebrated Nerve Tonic, is the ideal remedy for all complaints arising from the breakdown of the nervous system to which all are more or less subject.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

whatever the cause, should be remedied quickly if the more serious after effects are to be avoided, and no Household should be without

IXIDAMA

which is the finest known Tonic for increasing the supply of Nerve Power.

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NEW PIANOS, Rs. 300 to 4,500.

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"LUTON" HAT DYE

With a single bottle of "Luton" Hat Dye you may renovate your old straw hat and make it equal to new. Put up in all colours that will dry at once WITHOUT GLOSS OR POLISH, WILL RESIST RAIN, and gives all the effects of new goods, dyeing the straw without an objectionable varnished appearance. One of the most useful inventions of the day.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Owing to spurious imitations, be sure you ask for and see the name.

Manufacturers:—

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TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.

Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.

Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.

Restores the Colour to Carpets.

Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.

Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

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Keeps the Skin Soft, Clear and Cool.

Icilma Cream is *different* to any other toilet preparation in the world—and has a *better effect*—because it (and it alone) contains the wonderful Icilma Natural Water. This stimulates the skin to healthy, natural action and keeps it always soft, clear and cool. For sunburn and prickly heat—as well as insect bites—it is most beneficial. Pure and fragrant—pleasant to use—leaves no trace on the skin—contains no animal fat—untouched by hand.

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Of all good Chemists and Stores.

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The Zenith Precision Watch ranks to-day with the World's finest Timekeepers, average variation one to two minutes per month, and guaranteed for 5 years.

Nickel open face keyless lever,	'A' qual.		2[illegible]
Nickel hunting	ditto	ditto	2[illegible]
Nickel ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	3[illegible]
Silver open face	ditto	ditto	3[illegible]
Silver hunting	ditto	ditto	4[illegible]
Silver ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	4[illegible]
18-carat gold open face			160
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A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is 'just as good.' Insist on having Dr LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words 'EUGENE LE CLERC' on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, trembling, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, to improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, England.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

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A FACT WORTH NOTING.

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Gold Capsule, is

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Insist on having it.

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Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

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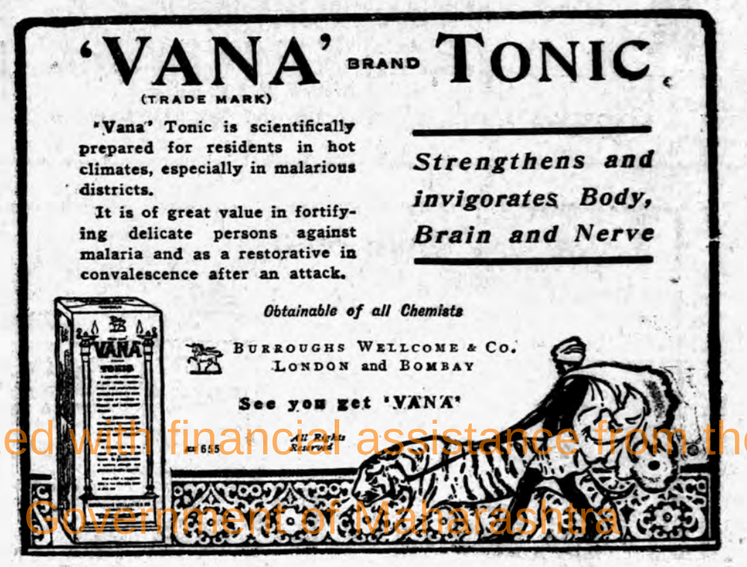

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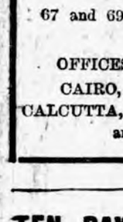

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